

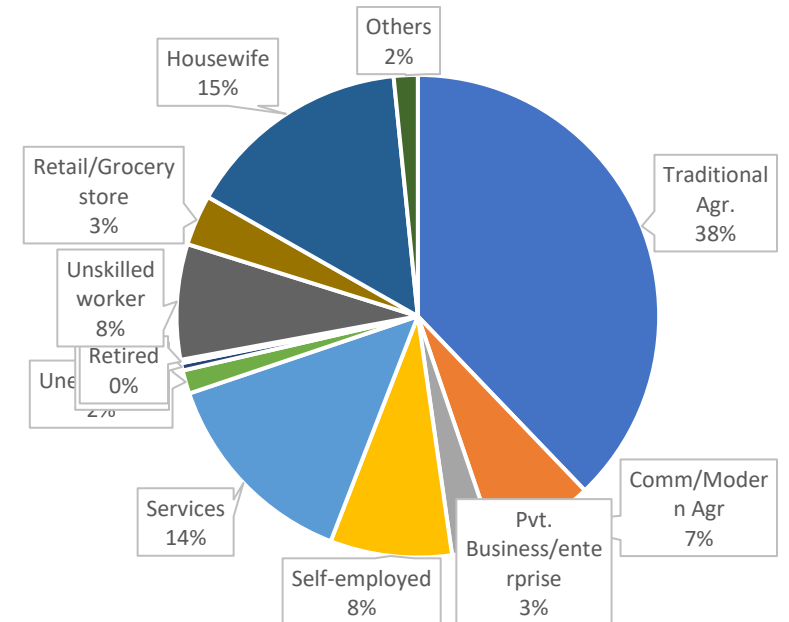
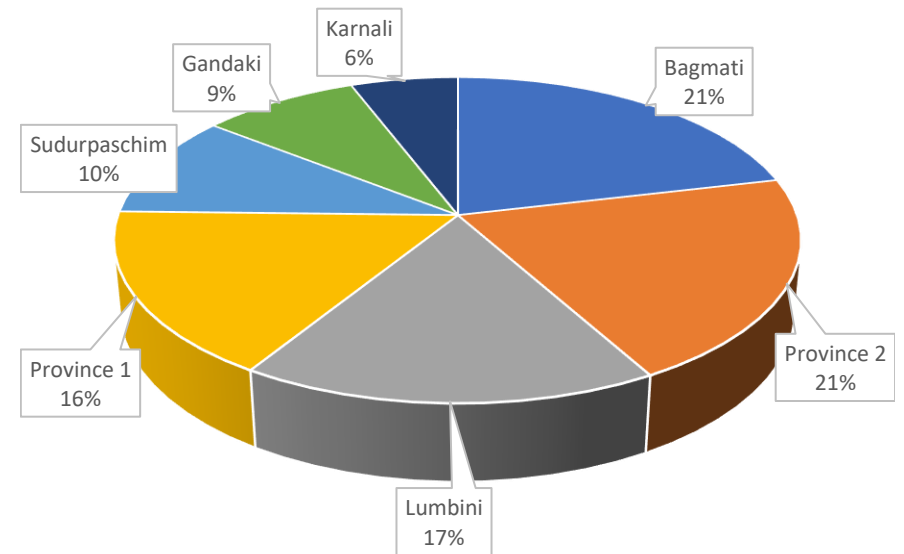
CHILD & FAMILY TRACKER

PUBLIC HEALTH AND SOCIAL MEASURES (June 2021)



SURVEY DESIGN

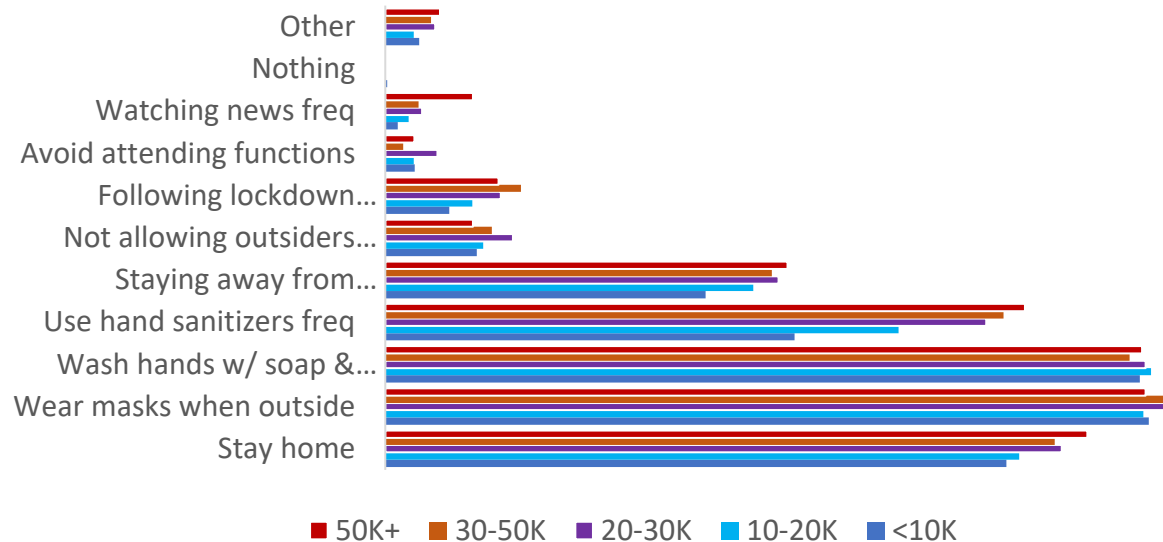
- Telephonic survey with the sample size of 6,541 households with children.
- Households are selected through random and purposive sampling.
- Sample is **nationally and provincially representative** of households with children.
- Covers nearly 80% of all municipalities
- 39% of sample from rural, 49% of sample from urban, and 12% from sub/metro
- Interviewed **caregivers**: 62% Female and 38% Male



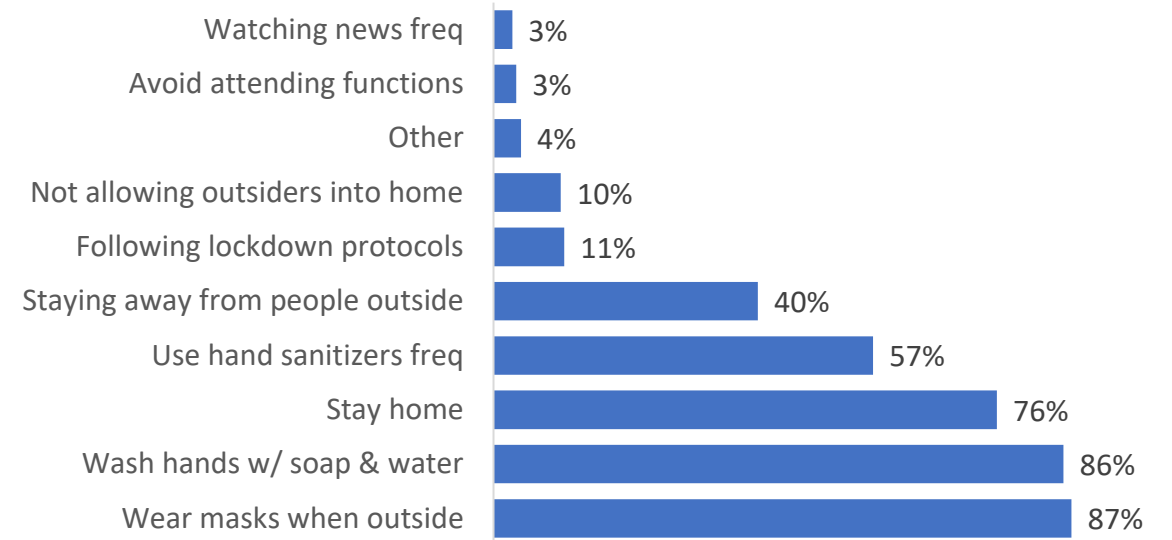
What are you and your children doing to protect yourselves from Covid -19 (Corona)?

- Over 80% of respondents wore masks and frequently practiced handwashing to protect themselves and their children from Covid-19.
- 76% stayed at home and 57% used hand sanitizers frequently.

Practicing protective measures by income



Percentage of respondents practicing protective measures

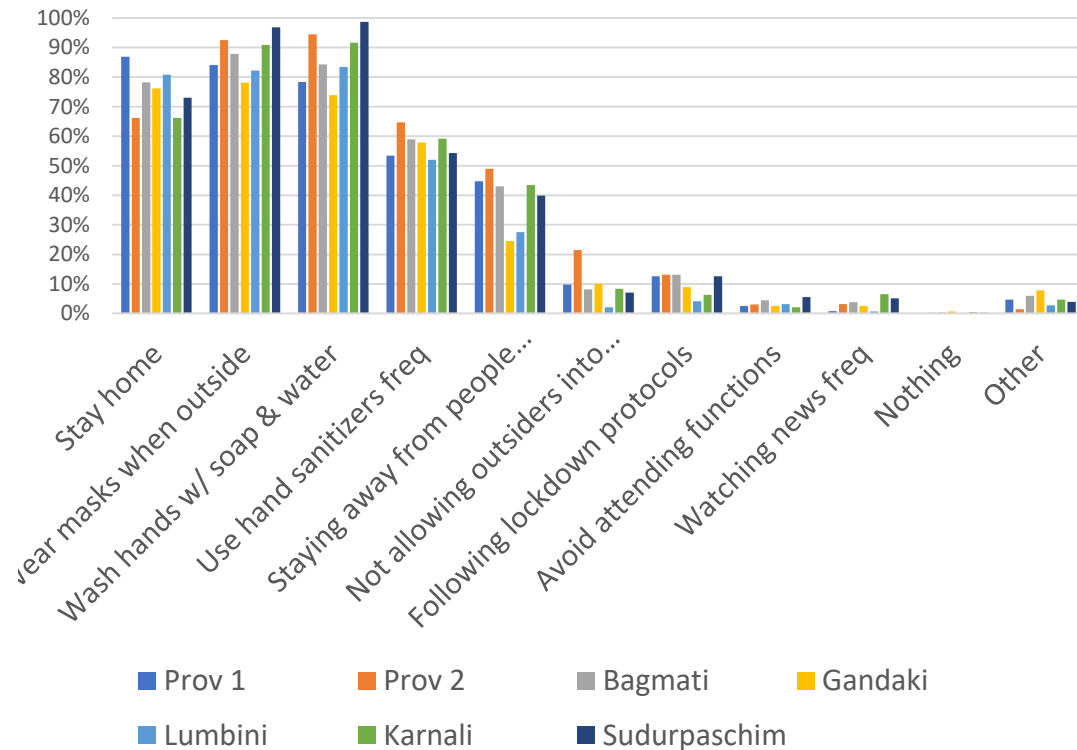


- Respondents from higher income groups are more likely to maintain physical distancing in public, stay at home and stay informed about the pandemic.
- There are not significant variations among all income groups in terms of handwashing with soap frequently and wearing masks.

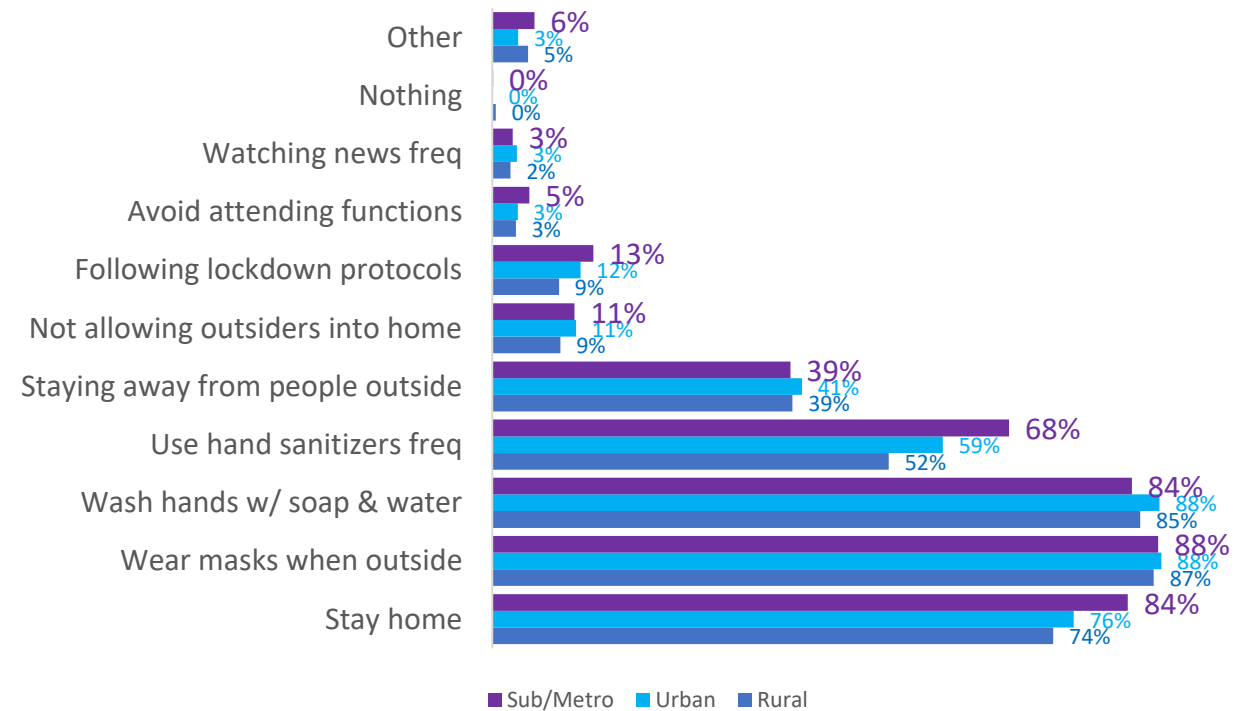
What are you and your children doing to protect yourselves from Covid-19 Corona?

- Respondents in Province 2 and Karnali are less likely to stay at home, but they are among those who handwash frequently and wear masks. Province 1 has the highest percentage of respondents who choose to stay at home to protect themselves from Covid-19. Gandaki has the lowest percentage of respondents who wear masks and handwash with soap frequently.
- There are no significant variations between urban and rural areas. Respondents living in Sub-Metropolitan/urban areas are more likely to practice safety measures in comparison to those in rural locations.

Practicing protective measures by provinces

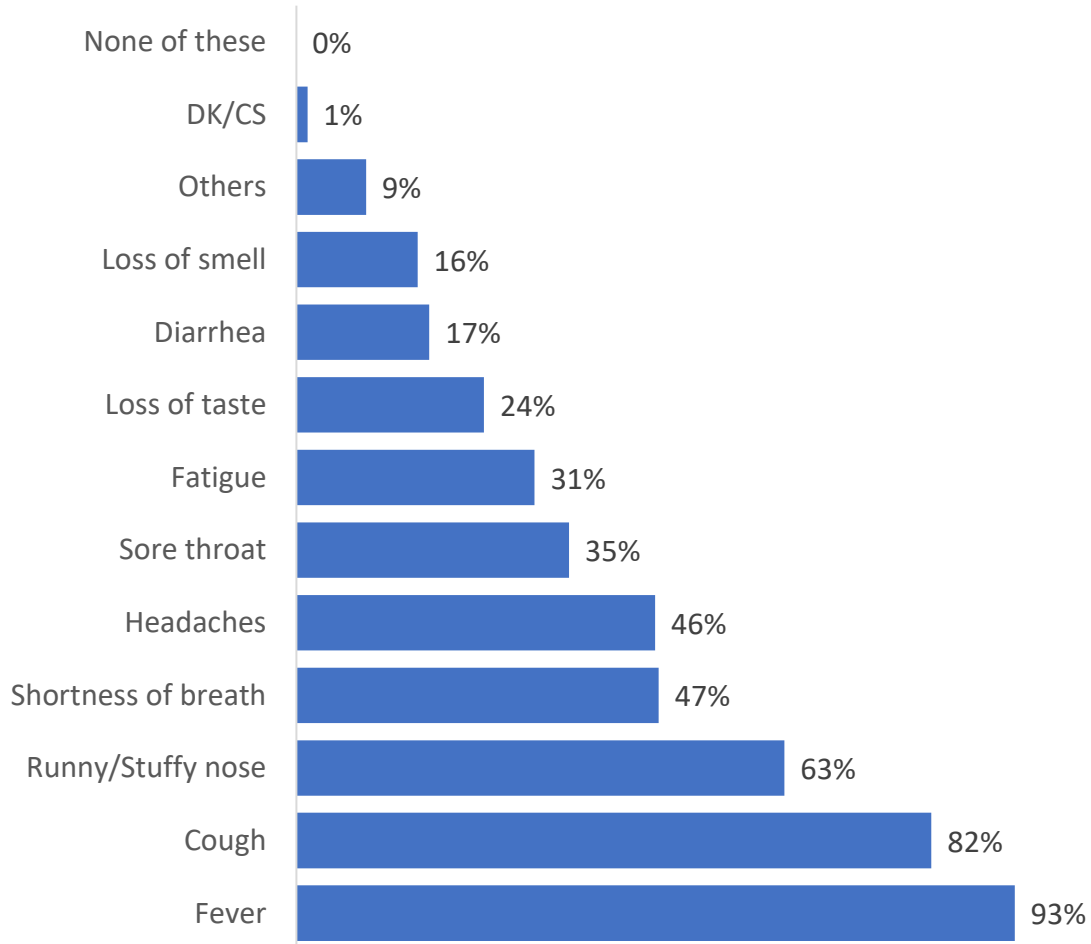


Practicing protective measures by rural and urban areas

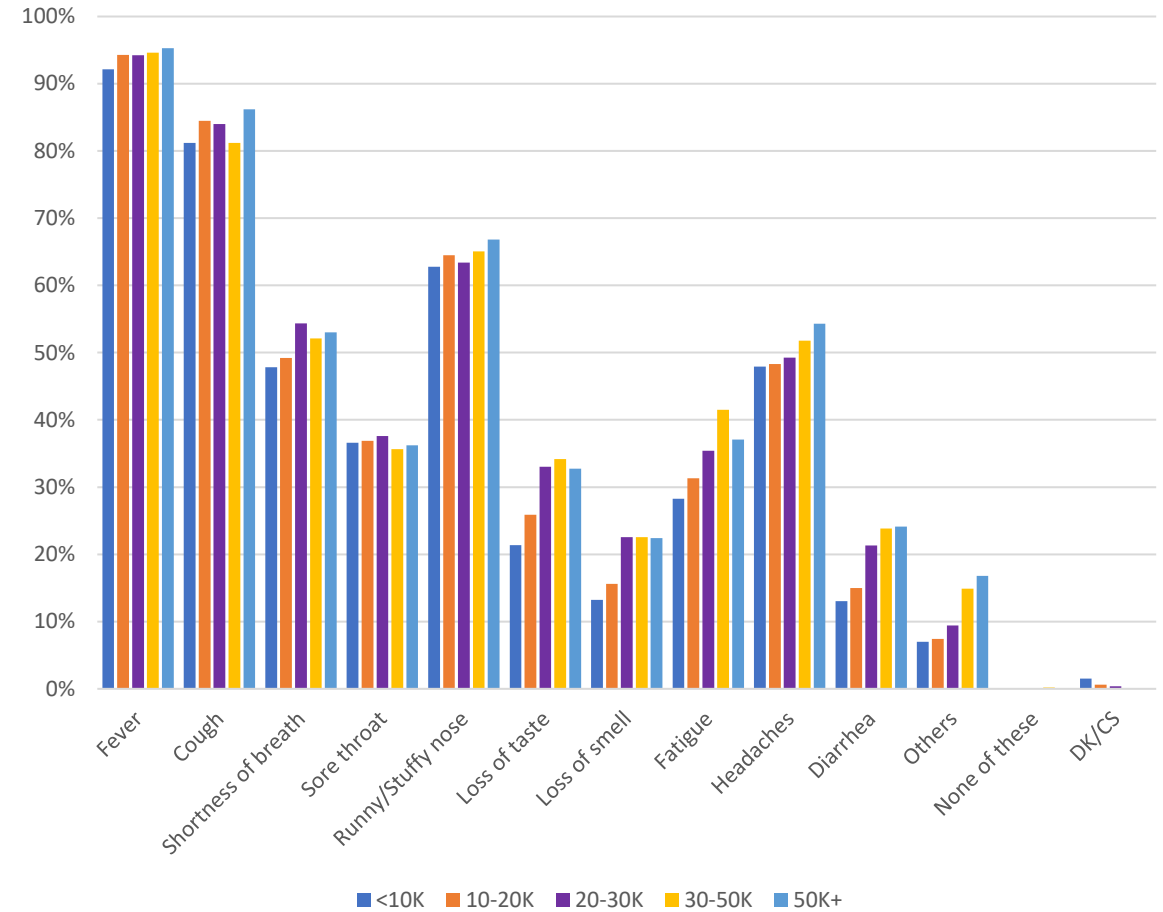


KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SYMPTOMS OF COVID-19

Top 3 symptoms: fever, cough, runny or stuffy nose



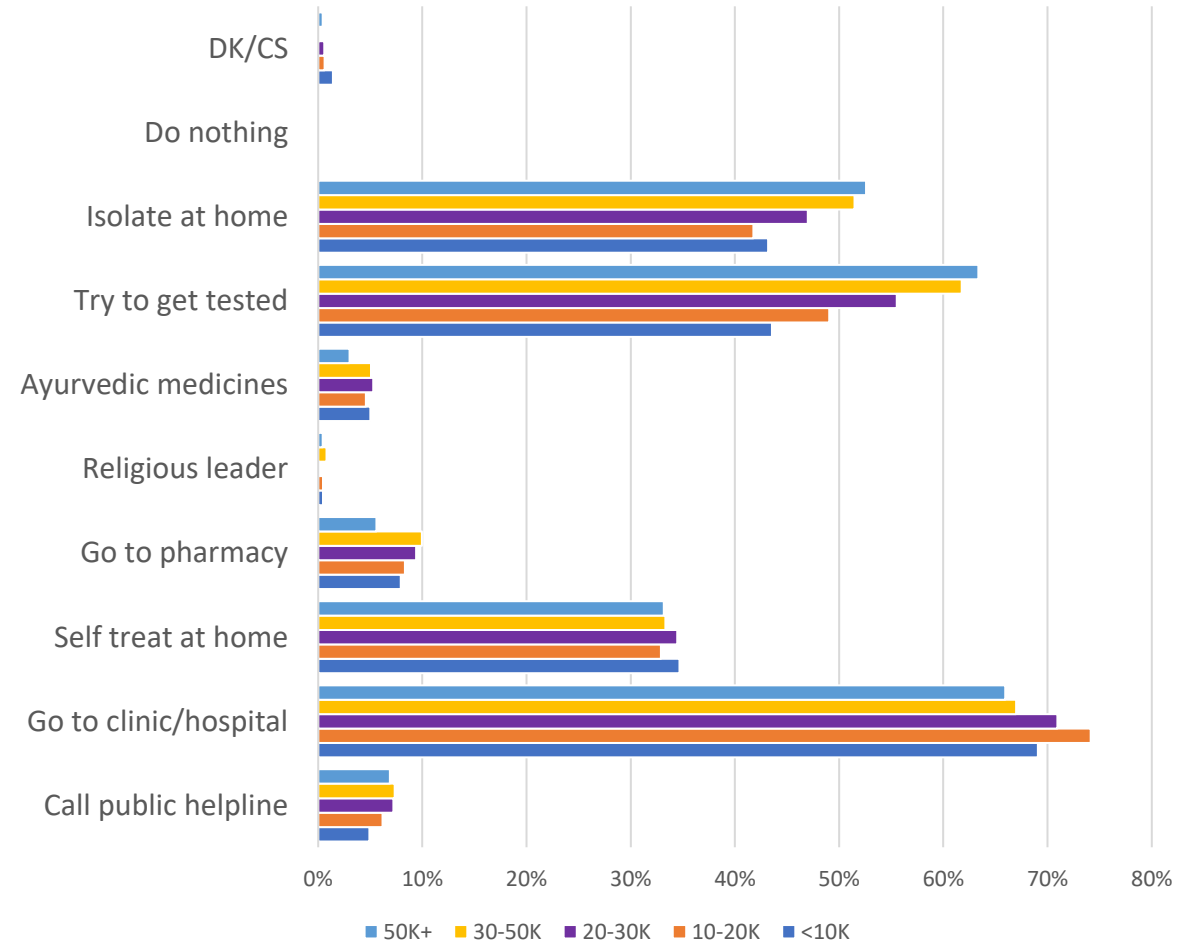
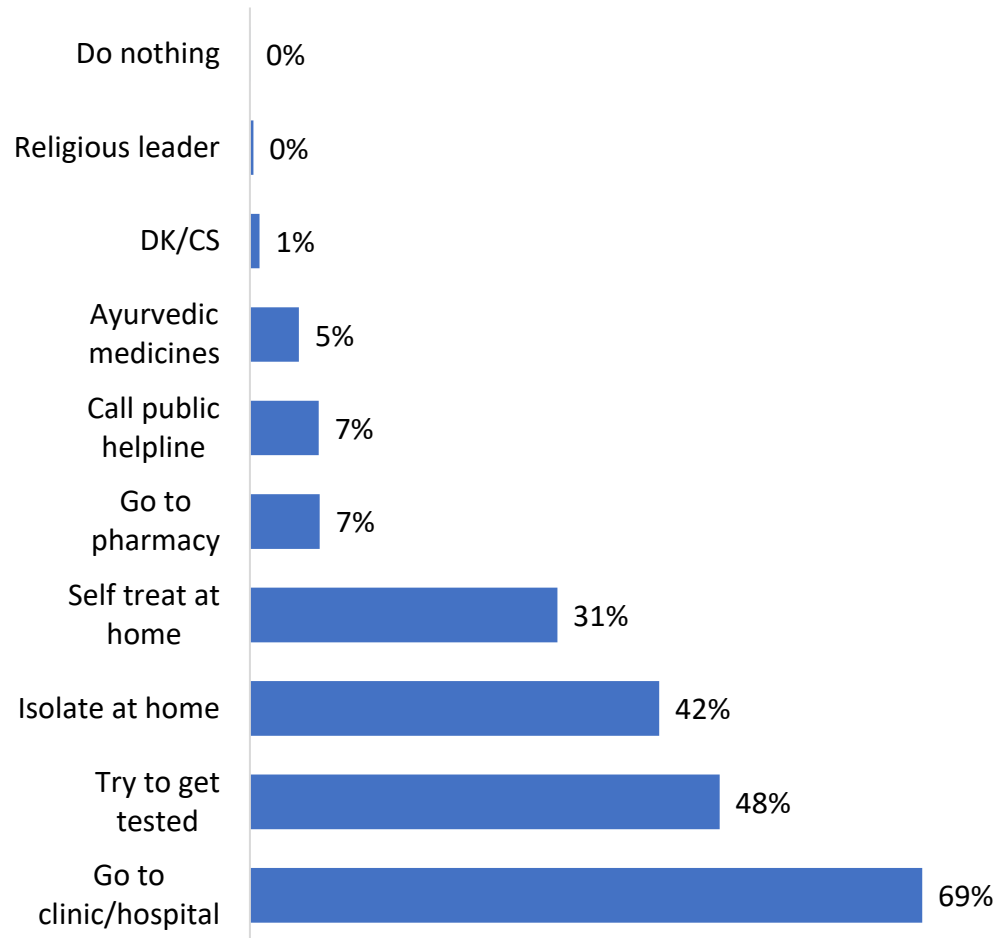
SYMPTOMS OF COVID-19



SYMPTOMS OF COVID-19 BY INCOME GROUP

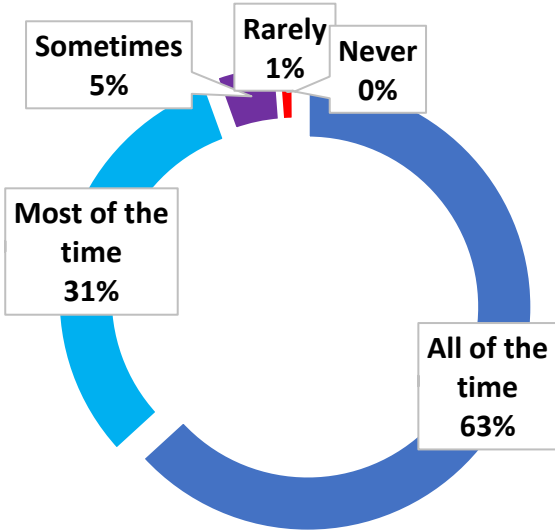
If you think you and your family members experience COVID symptoms, the first thing you would do.....?

Top 3 responses were to go to a clinic/hospital, try to get tested and isolate at home. Strong income effect observed for testing and home isolation



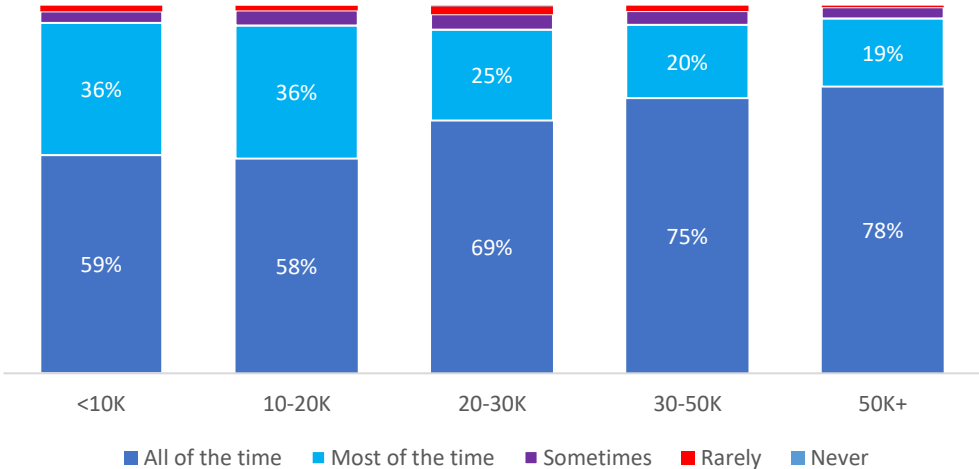
HANDWASHING WITH SOAP AND WATER FOR 20 SECONDS

- 63% of respondents handwashed with water and soap for 20 seconds all the time.
- Province 2 has the lowest percentage of respondents who handwashed with water and soap for 20 seconds all the time.
- Respondents in the lowest income groups are less likely to handwash all the time, but they are more likely to be willing to wash their hands most of the time.

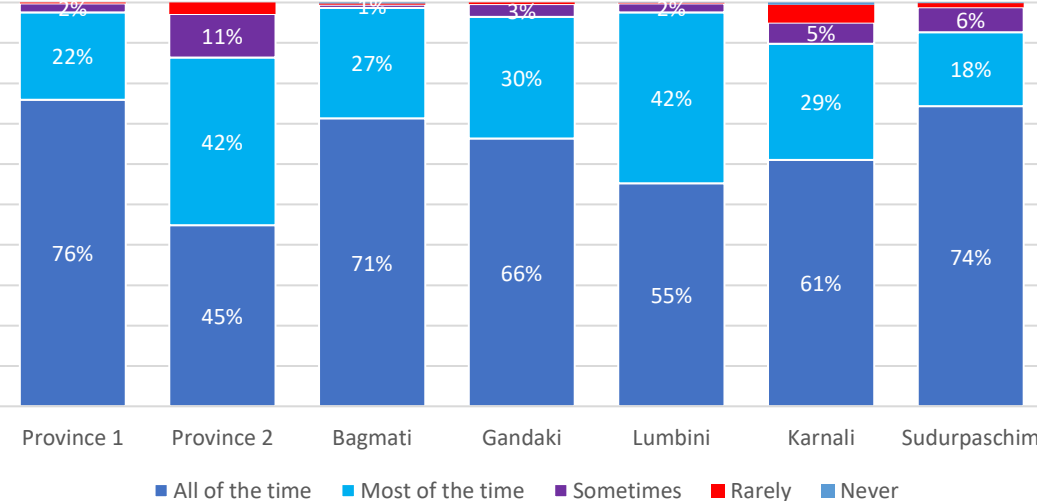


Respondents handwashing across Nepal

Handwashing by income



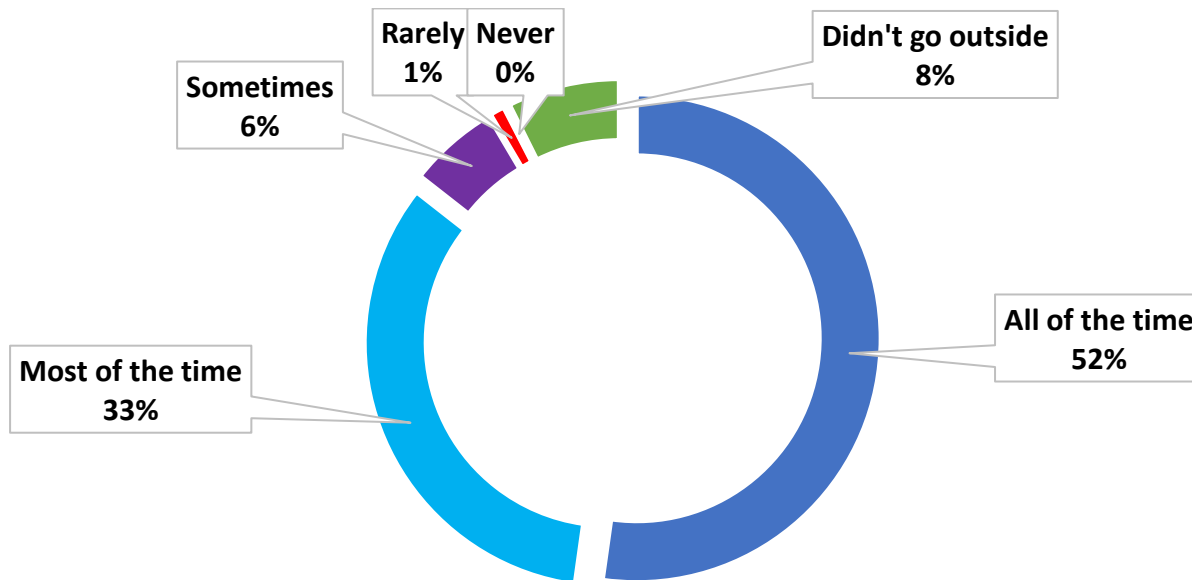
Handwashing by provinces



WEARING A MASK

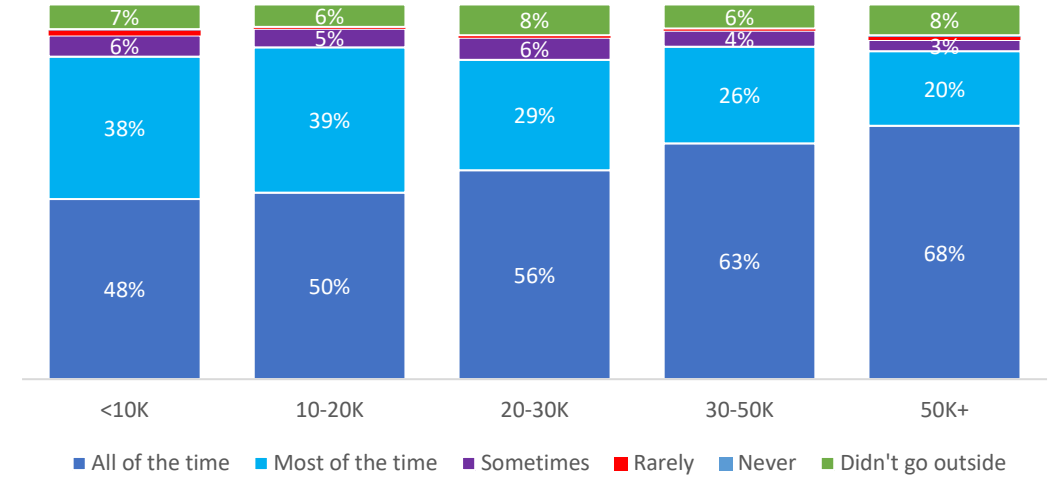
In the past week, how often have you worn a mask to prevent infection from COVID-19?

- 52% of respondents wore masks all the time and 33% most of the time.
- There is no big difference between provinces, except that only 37% of people in Province 2 wore masks all the time in comparison to 48% and more in other provinces.
- 68% of respondents in the highest income group wore masks all the time in comparison to only 48% of respondents from the poorest households.

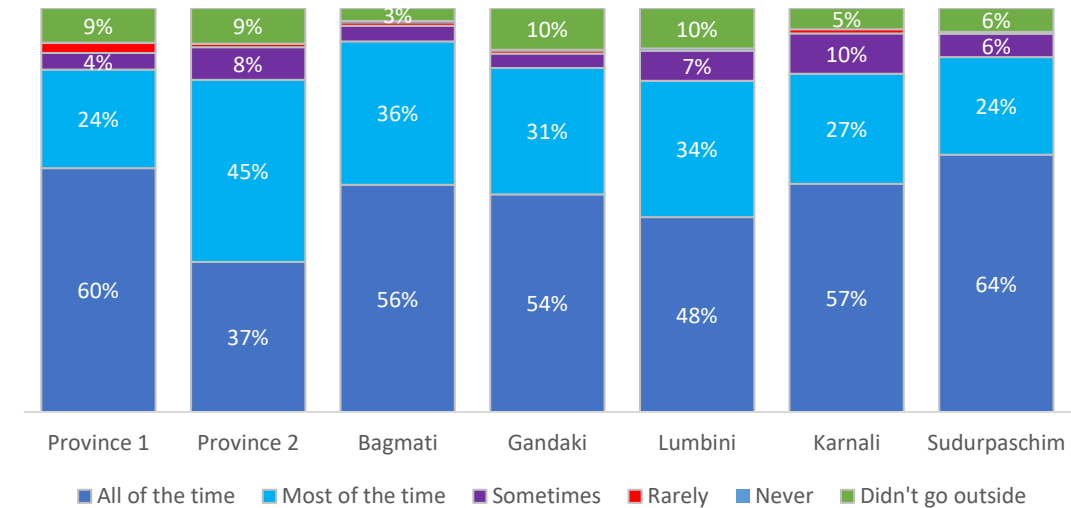


Respondents wearing masks across Nepal

Wearing masks by income



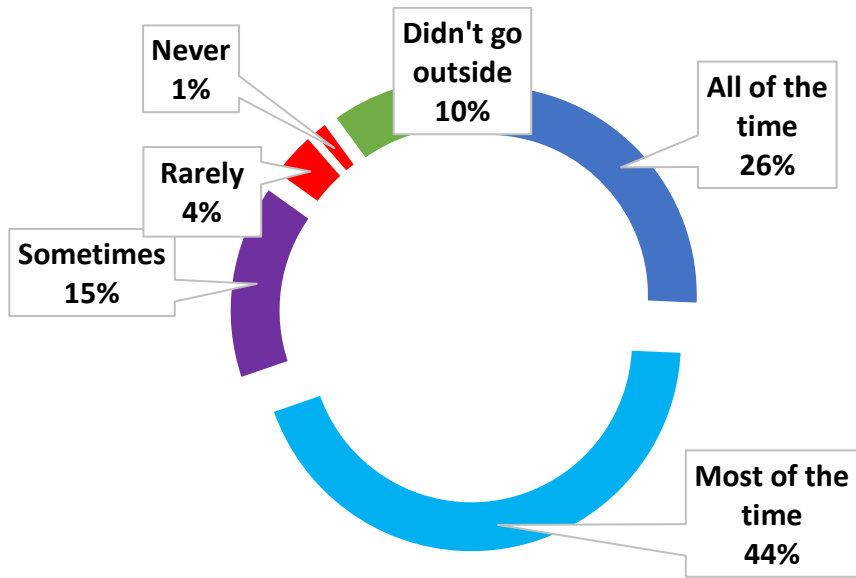
Wearing masks by province



MAINTAINING 2M DISTANCE IN PUBLIC

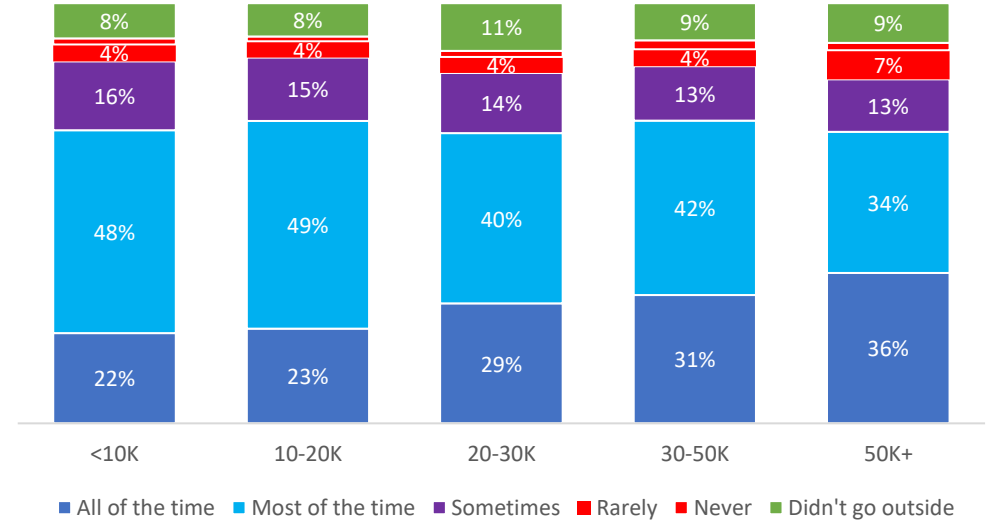
In the past week, in public places, how often have you kept at least 2 meters away from people to prevent infection from COVID-19?

- Respondents are more likely to maintain physical distancing most of the time. Only 26% of respondents maintained physical distancing in public all the time.
- Respondents from higher income groups maintain distancing all the time more than those from lower income households.
- Respondents in Karnali and Province 2 are more likely to maintain distancing most of the time.

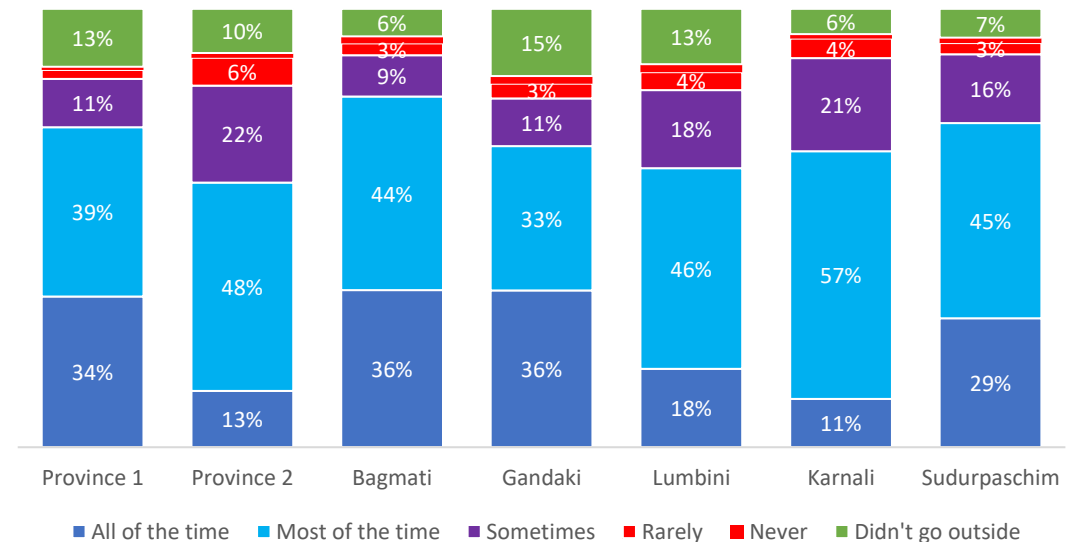


Respondents maintaining physical distancing across Nepal

Physical distancing by income



Physical distancing by province

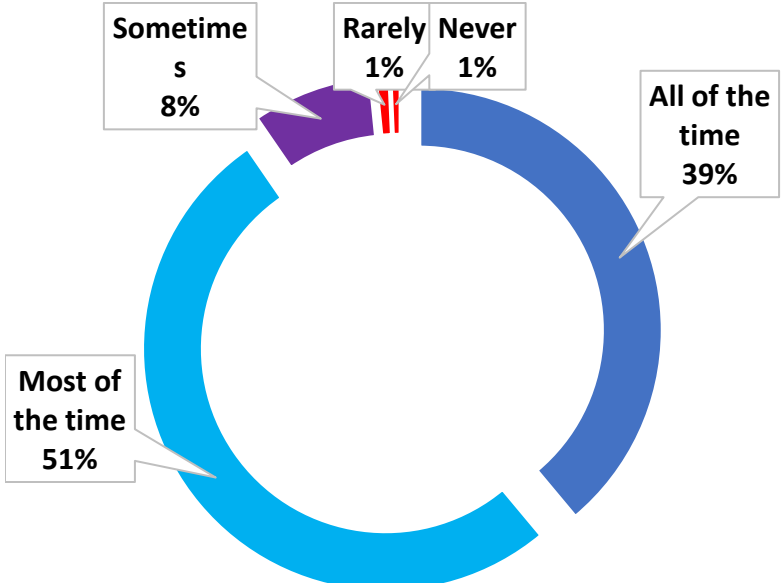
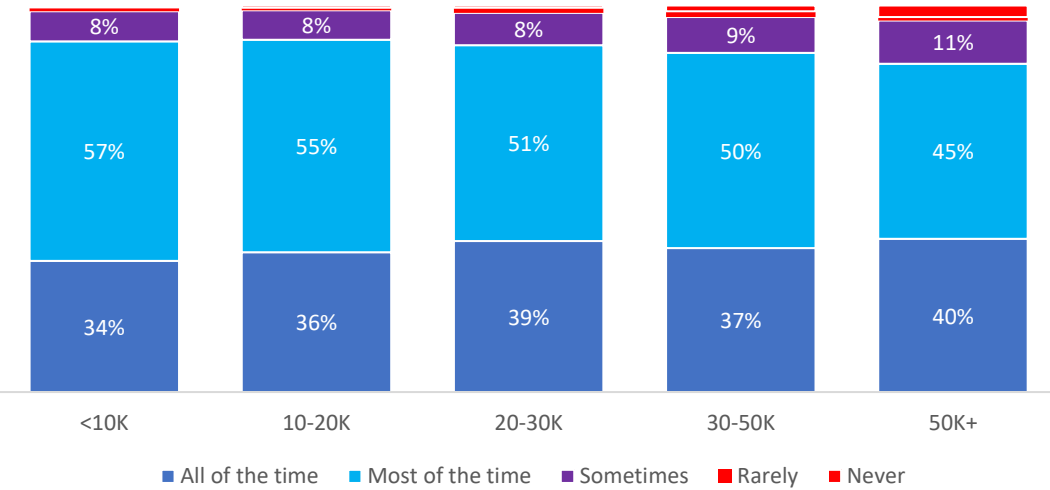


STAYING AT HOME

In the past one week, how often have you been able to stay home to prevent infection from Covid-19?

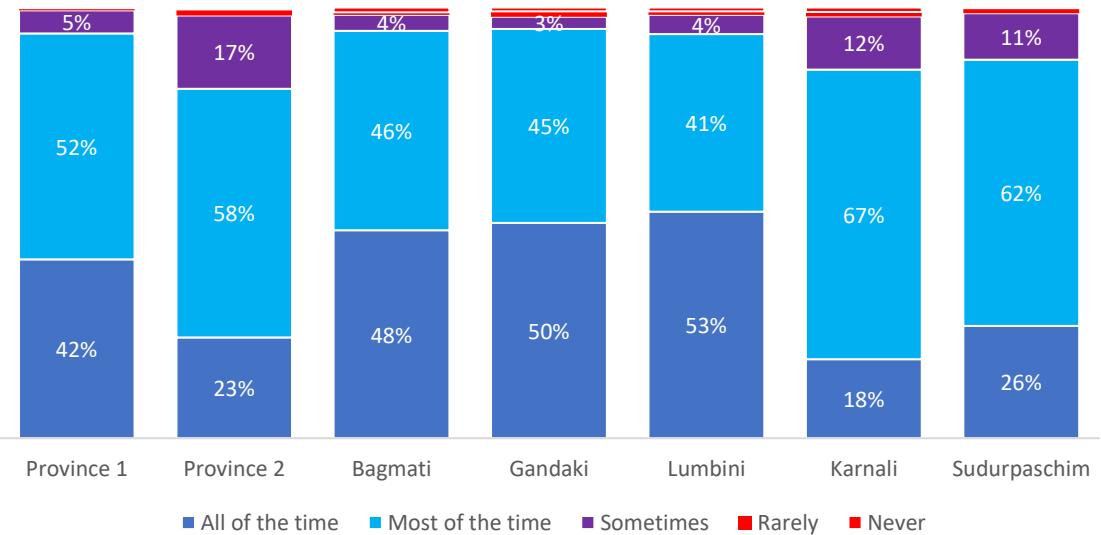
- Nearly 40% of respondents stayed at home to prevent infection from Covid-19. More than 50% stayed at home most of the time.
- There is no significant difference by income groups, but respondents in Karnali, Province 2 and Sudurpaschim were less likely stayed at home most of the time. Karnali has the highest percentage of respondents who stayed at home most of the time.

Staying at home by income



Respondents staying at home across Nepal

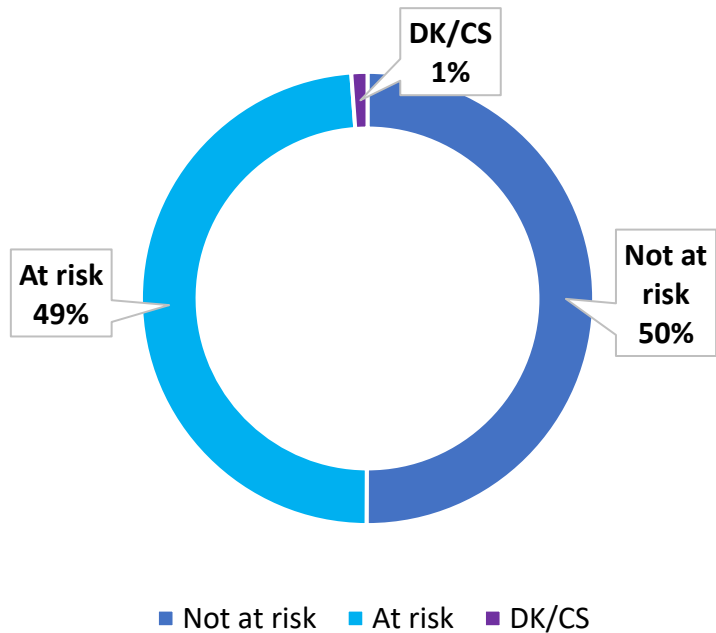
Staying at home by provinces



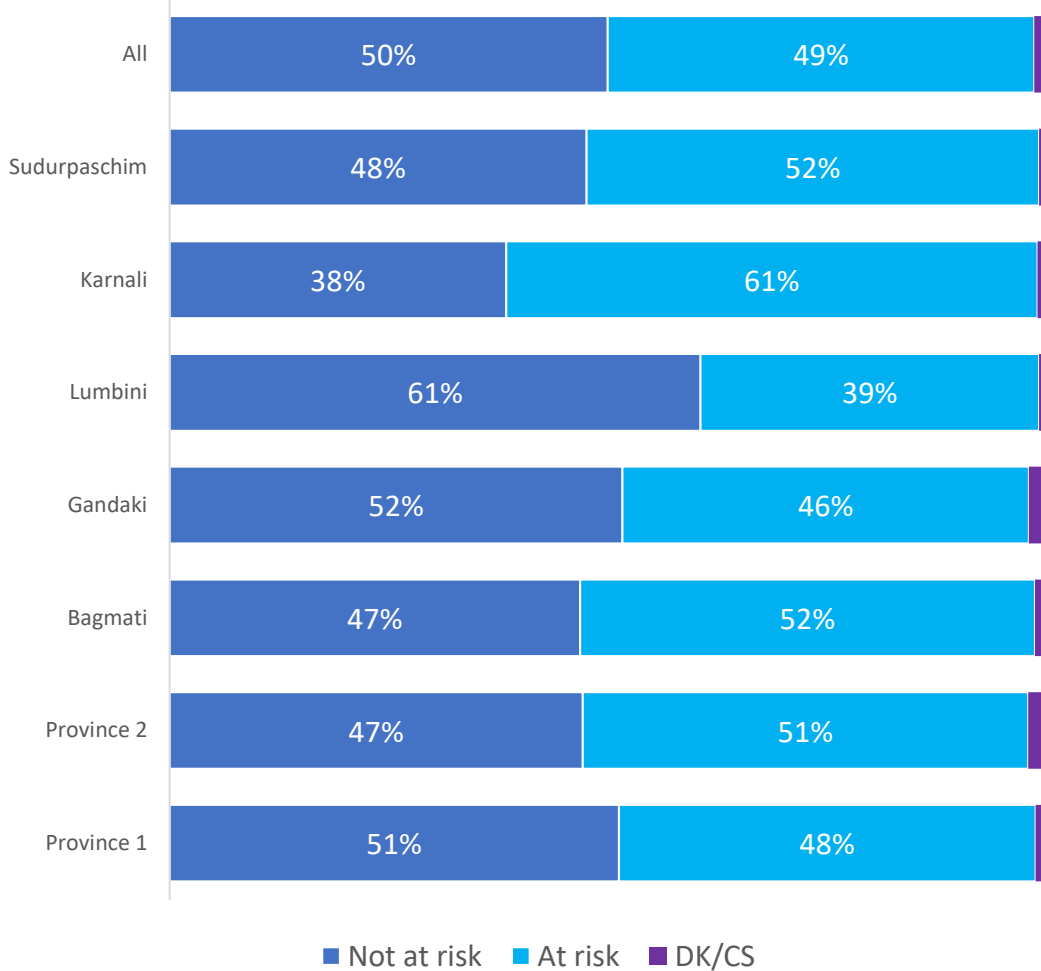
RISK PERCEPTION

Do you think you are at risk of being infected with COVID-19?

- 50% respondents felt they were not at risk.
- Residents from Karnali were most likely to report feeling at risk while residents from Lumbini were most likely to report not perceiving themselves to be at risk.
- No significant gender gap noticed in risk perception.

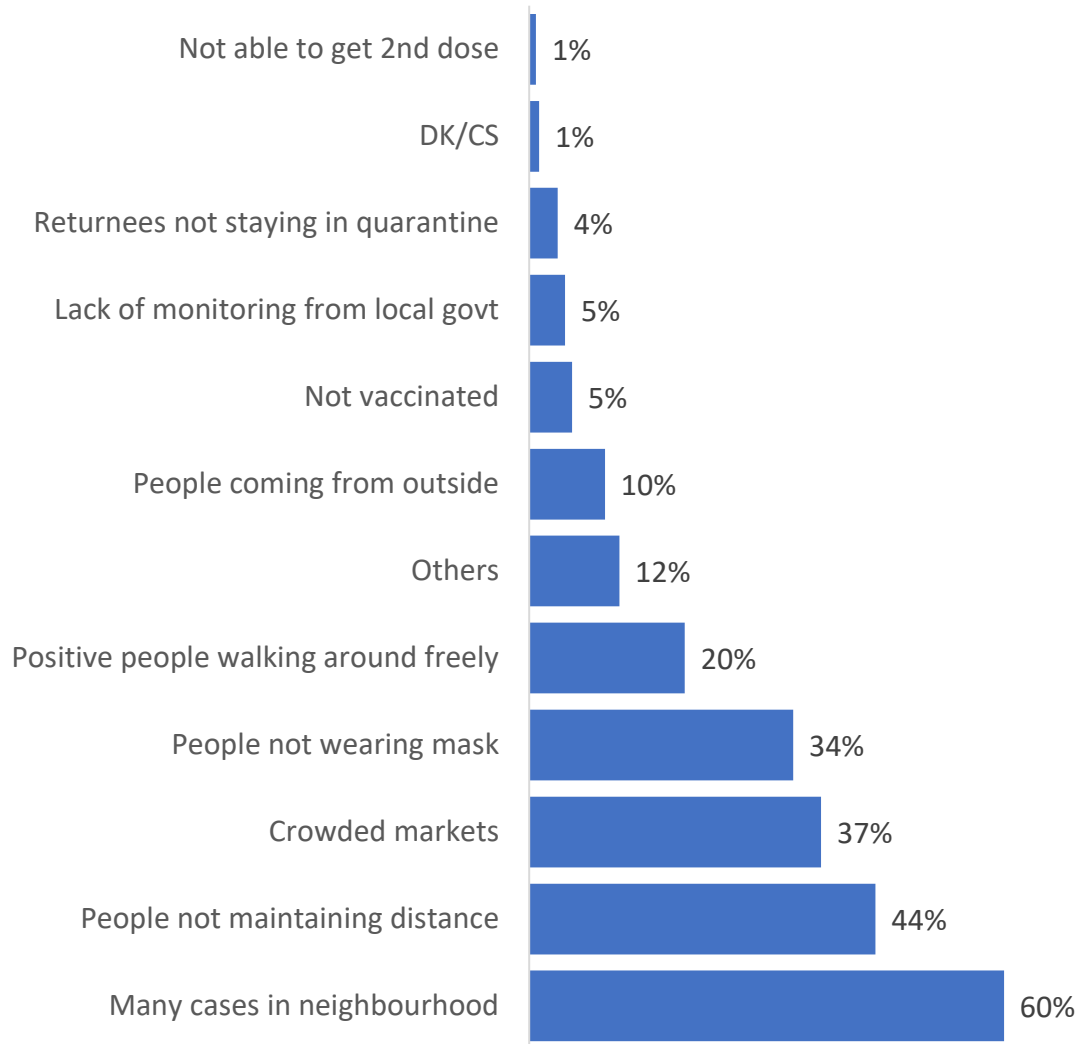


Respondents perceptions of being at risk of being infected by Covid-19



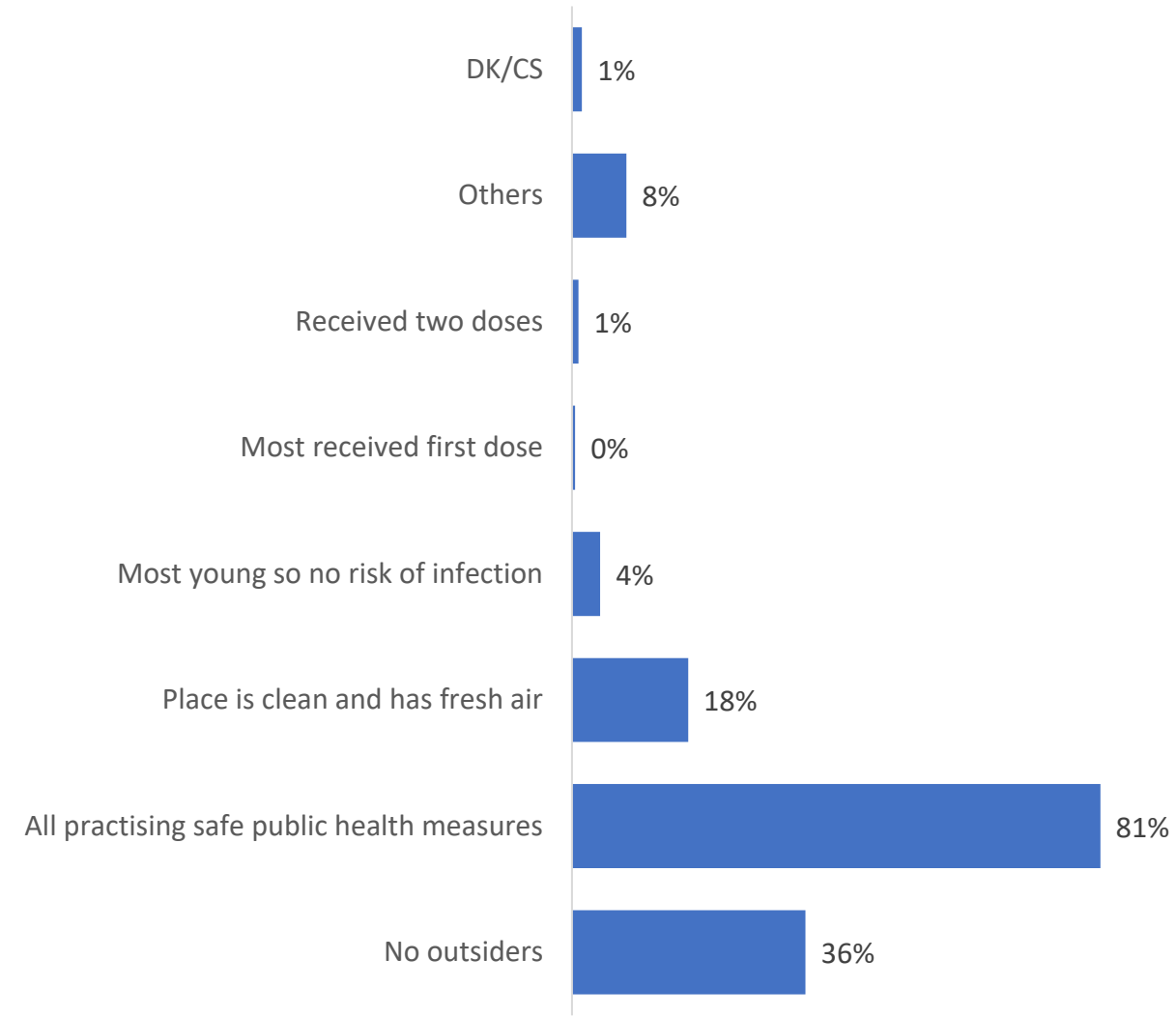
Respondent perceptions of being at risk of being infected by Covid-19 by Province

REASONS FOR PERCEIVING BEING AT RISK (L) AND REASONS FOR NOT PERCEIVING BEING AT RISK (R)



Respondent perceiving themselves at risk

Top 4 risk perception reasons centered around the number of cases in the neighborhood, not being able to maintain 2m distance, crowded markets & people not wearing masks

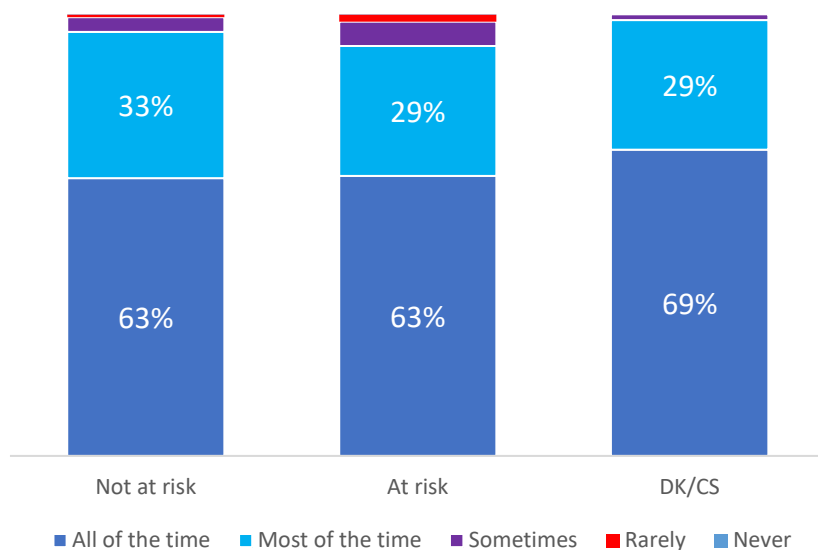


Respondent not perceiving themselves at risk

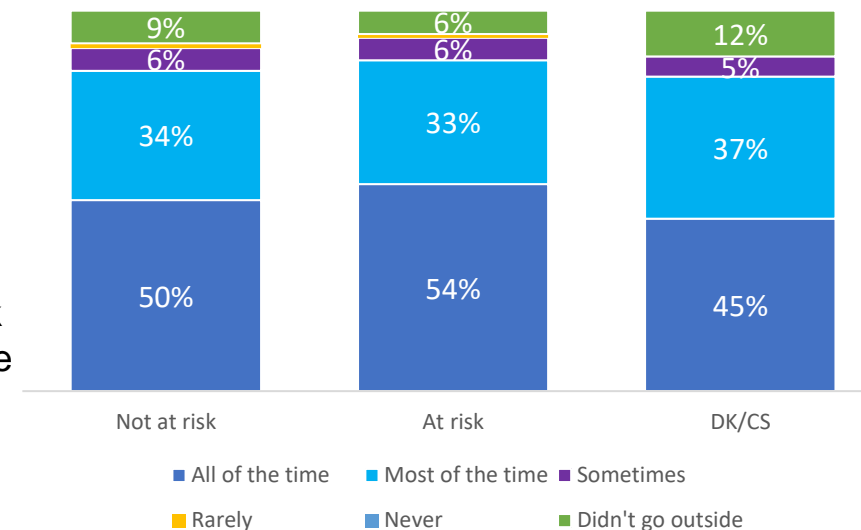
Main reason for perceiving not at risk was due to people practising safe public health measures

PUBLIC HEALTH SAFETY PRACTICES BY RISK PERCEPTION

Handwashing with soap (T). Keeping 2m distance (B)



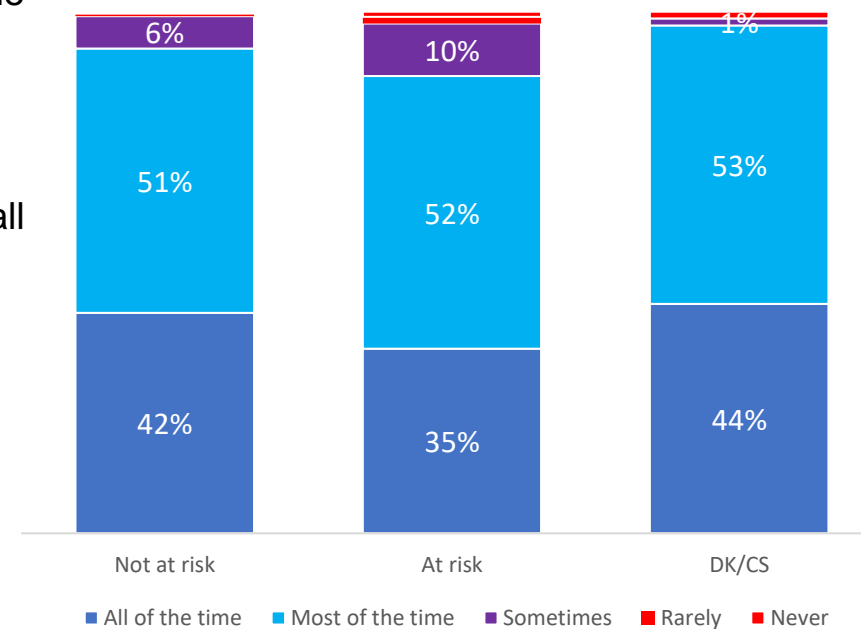
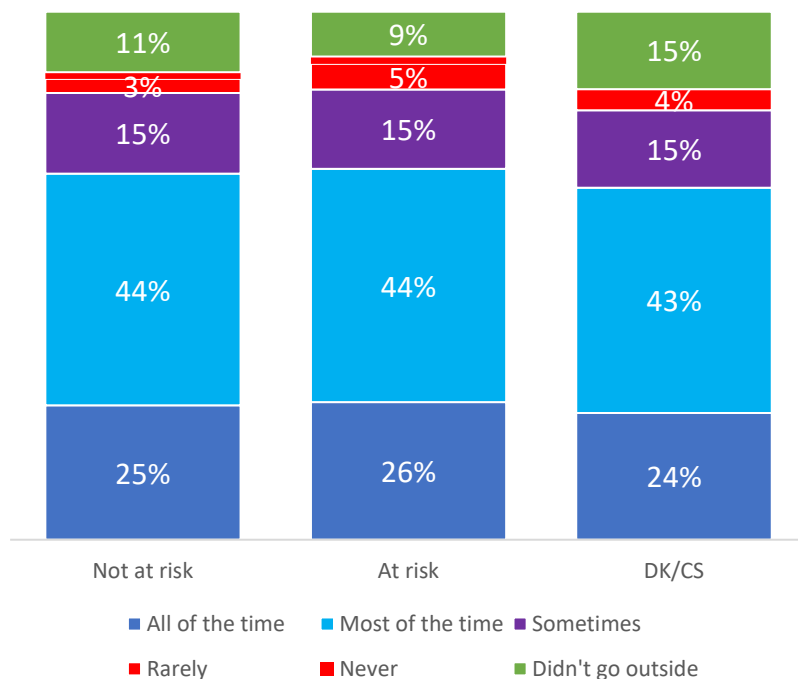
Wearing a mask (T), Staying at home (B)



Respondents who perceived themselves to be at risk of Covid-19 infection were:

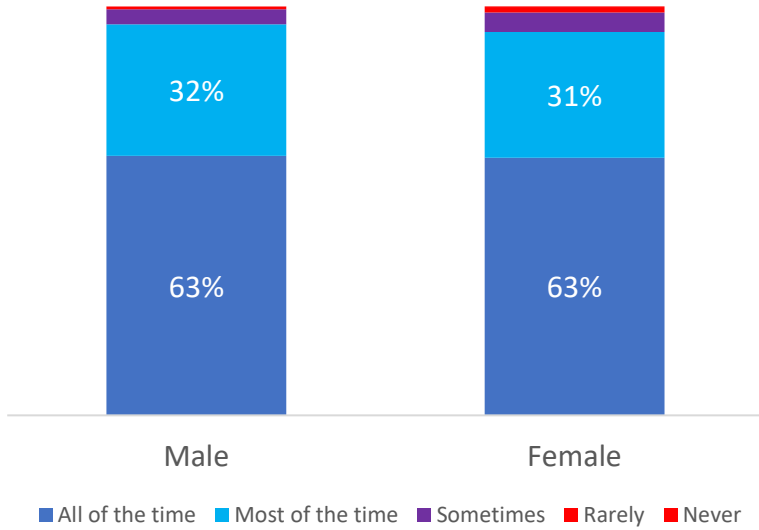
- As likely as those who did not perceive themselves to be at risk to practise handwashing all of the time
- As likely as those who did not perceive themselves to be at risk to keep 2m distance all of the time
- More likely to wear masks all of the time
- Less likely to leave their homes all of the time.

Factors other than risk perception could be at play.

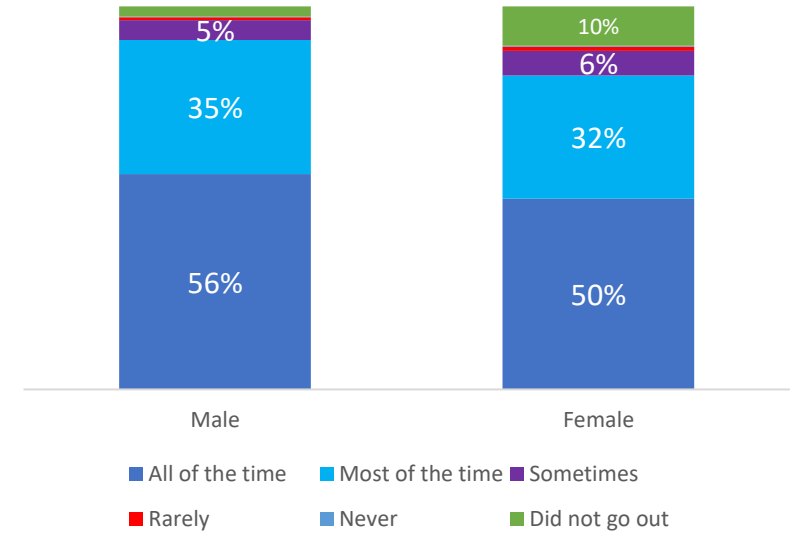


PUBLIC HEALTH SAFETY PRACTICES BY GENDER

Handwashing with soap (T). Keeping 2m distance (B)



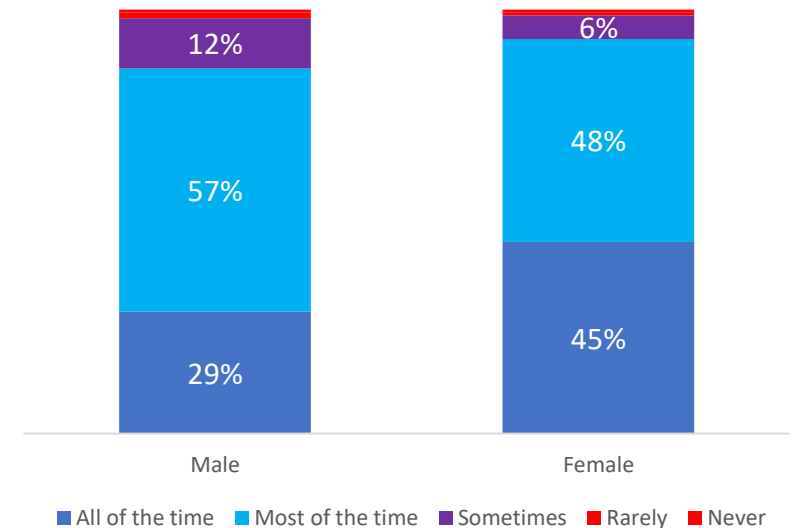
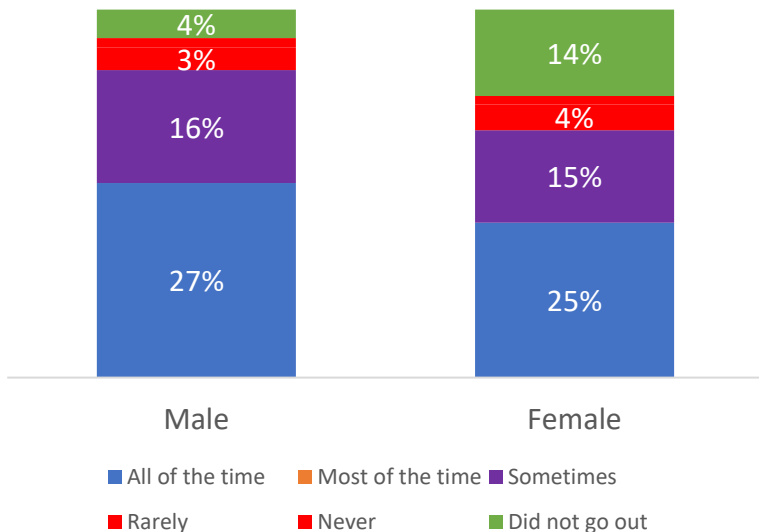
Wearing a mask (T), Staying at home (B)



62% respondents are female

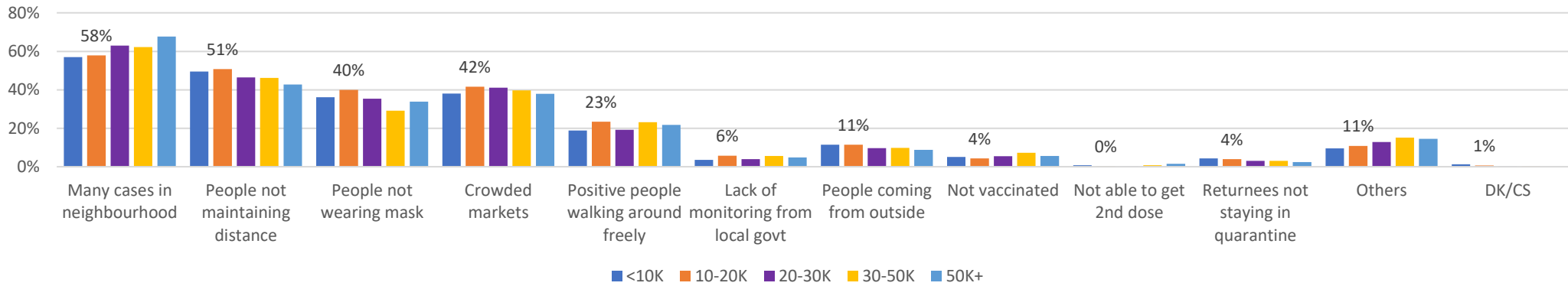
Females were:

- As likely as males to wash hands with soap
- Less likely than males to wear a mask always or most of the time
- A little less likely than males to practice physical distancing
- More likely than males to stay at home

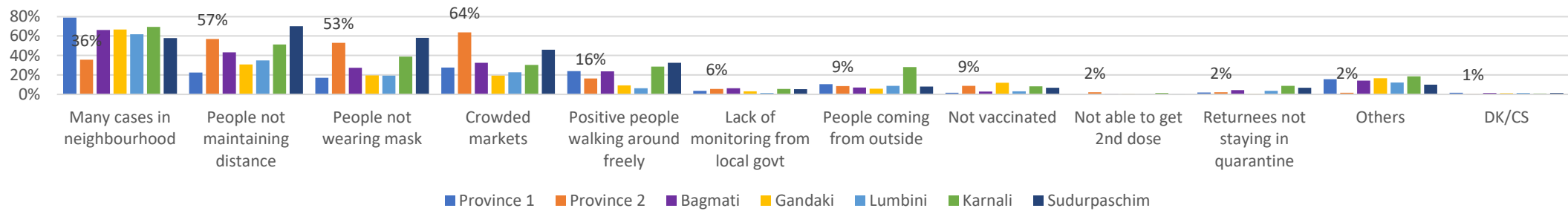


REASONS FOR RISK PERCEPTION BY INCOME (A), PROVINCE (B) & TYPE OF MUNICIPALITY (C)

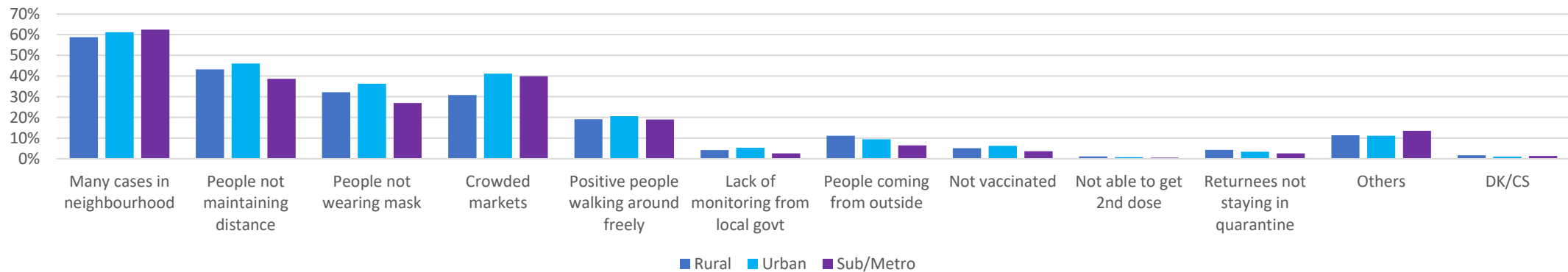
A



B



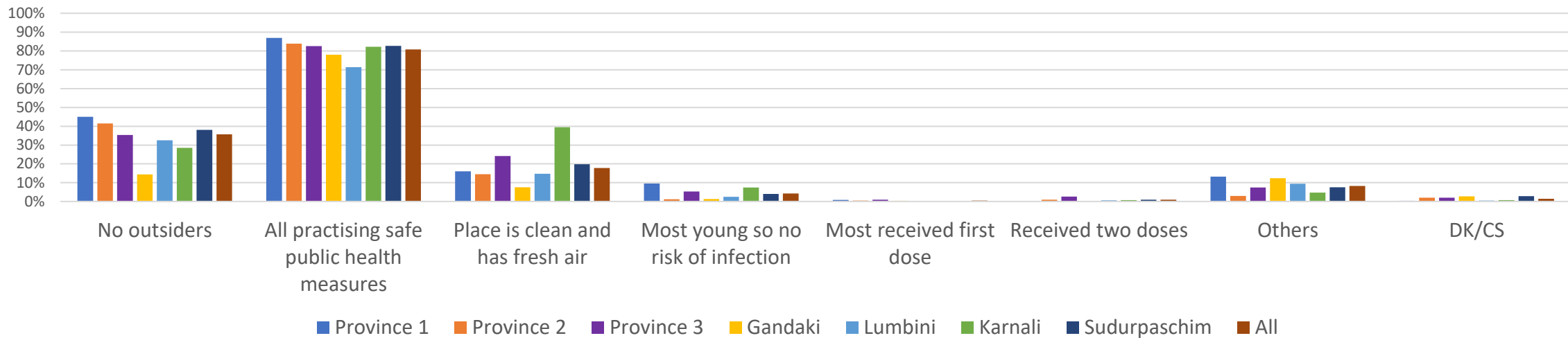
C



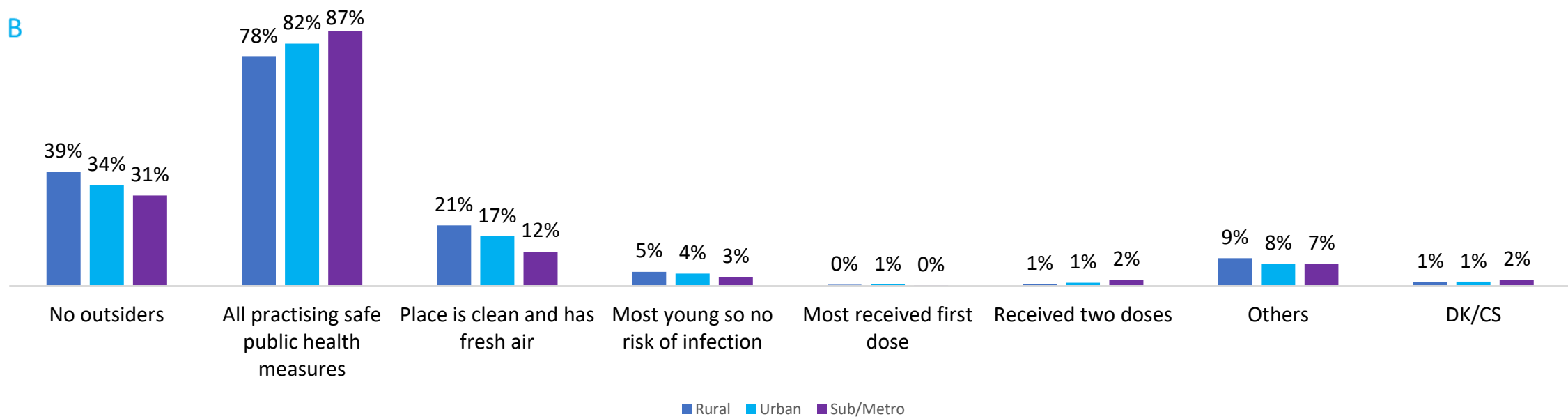
REASONS FOR NOT PERCEIVING BEING AT RISK OF COVID-19 BY PROVINCE (A) AND TYPE OF MUNICIPALITY (B)

Gandaki lowest in reporting no outsiders. Sub/metro municipalities highest in reporting all practising safe measures

A

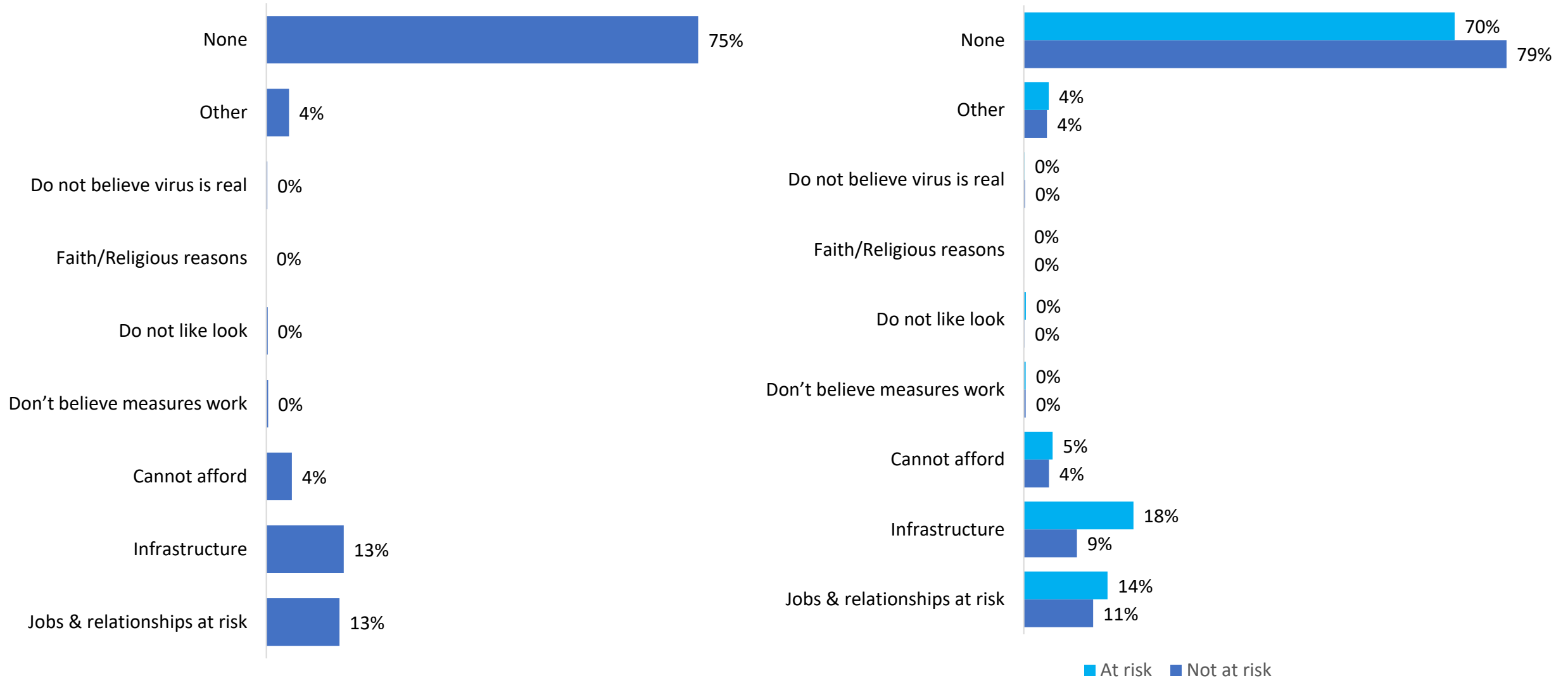


B



REASONS FOR NOT PRACTISING PUBLIC HEALTH SAFETY MEASURES

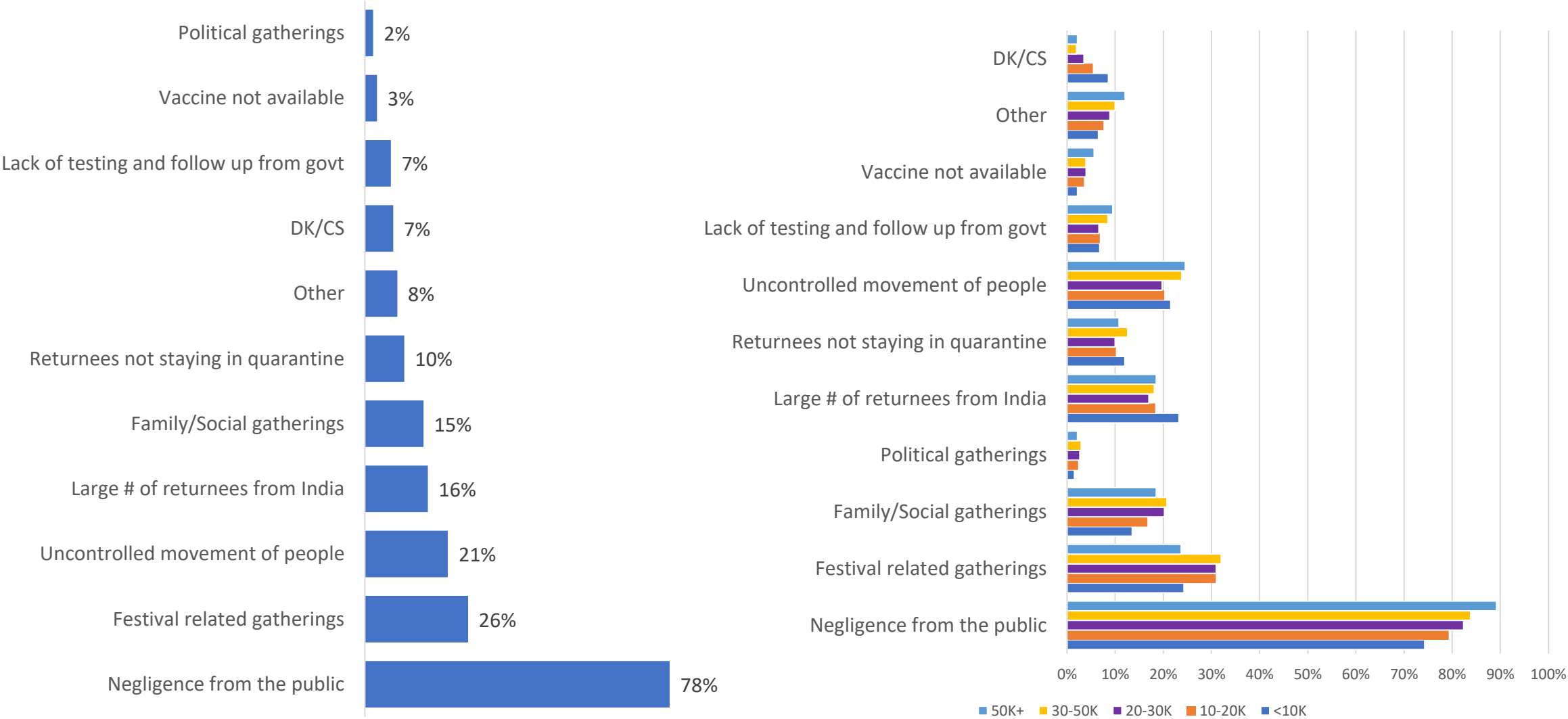
Most respondents practised several safety measures (75%). Higher for those not perceiving themselves to be at risk. Infrastructure and jobs/relationships were the top reasons for not being able to practise safety measures



The main reasons keeping respondents from practicing protective measures in the past one week

In your opinion, what might be the reasons for spread of Covid-19 in your area?

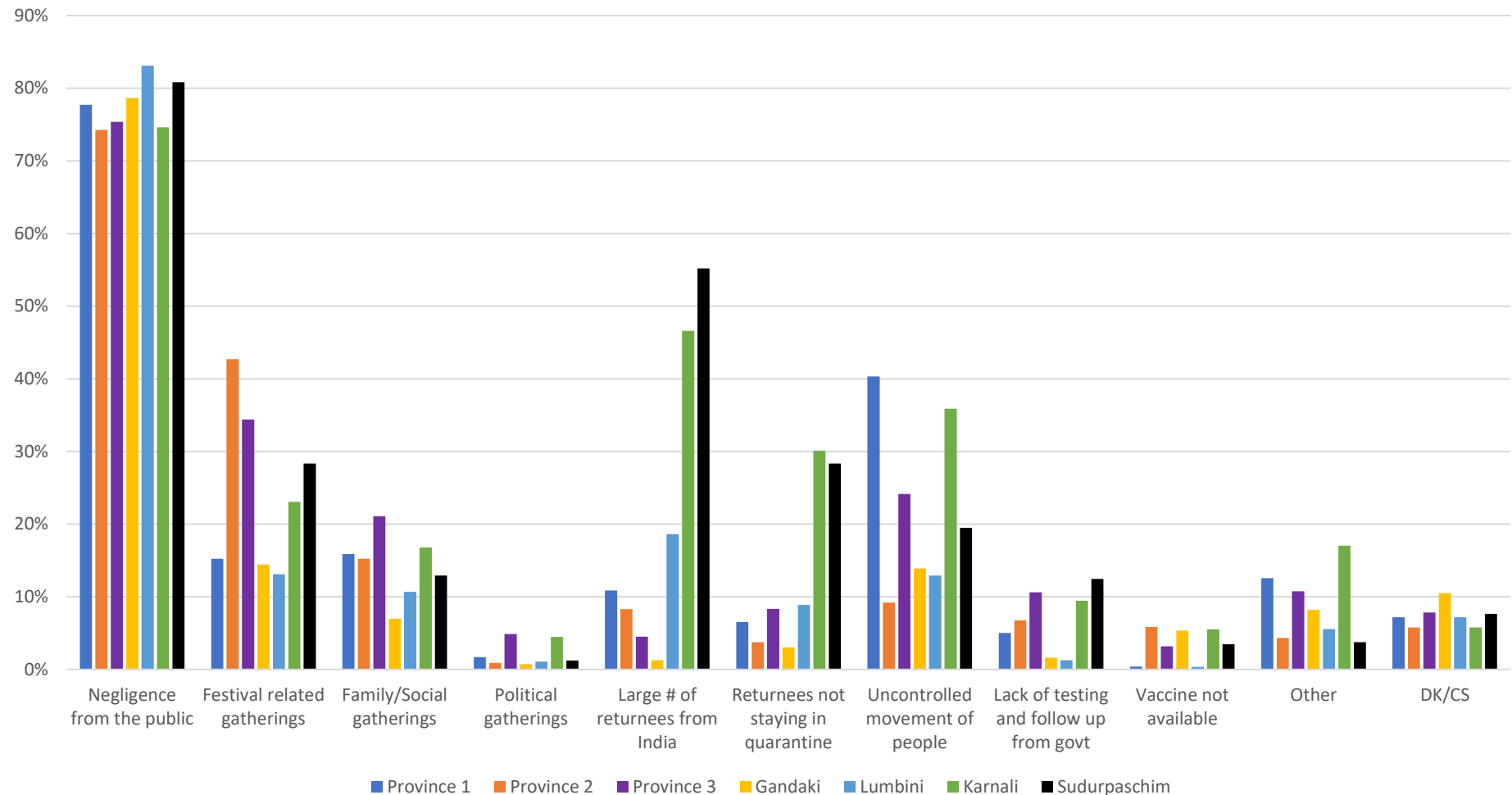
Negligence from the public about public safety in health was the main reason why respondents thought Covid-19 was spreading in Nepal. Upper income groups were more likely to report this cause than lower income groups.



REASONS WHY RESPONDENTS THOUGHT COVID-19 WAS SPREADING IN NEPAL (LEFT) & BREAKDOWN BY INCOME GROUP (RIGHT)

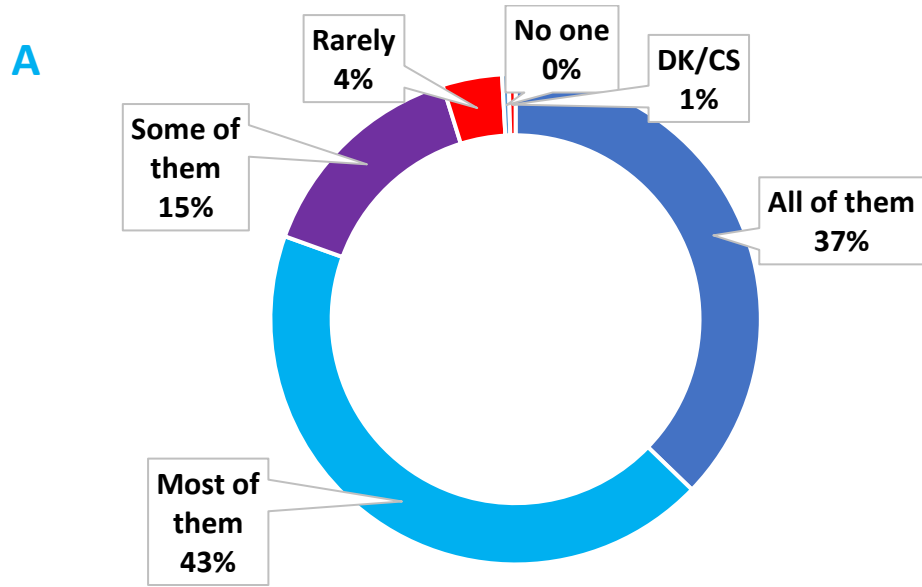
In your opinion, what might be the reasons for spread of Covid-19 in your area?

- Karnali & Sudurpaschim respondents were the most concerned about returnees from India and returnees not staying in quarantine.
- Festival related gatherings were most likely to be reported by Province 2 respondents. Uncontrolled movement of people were most likely to be reported by Province 1 respondents

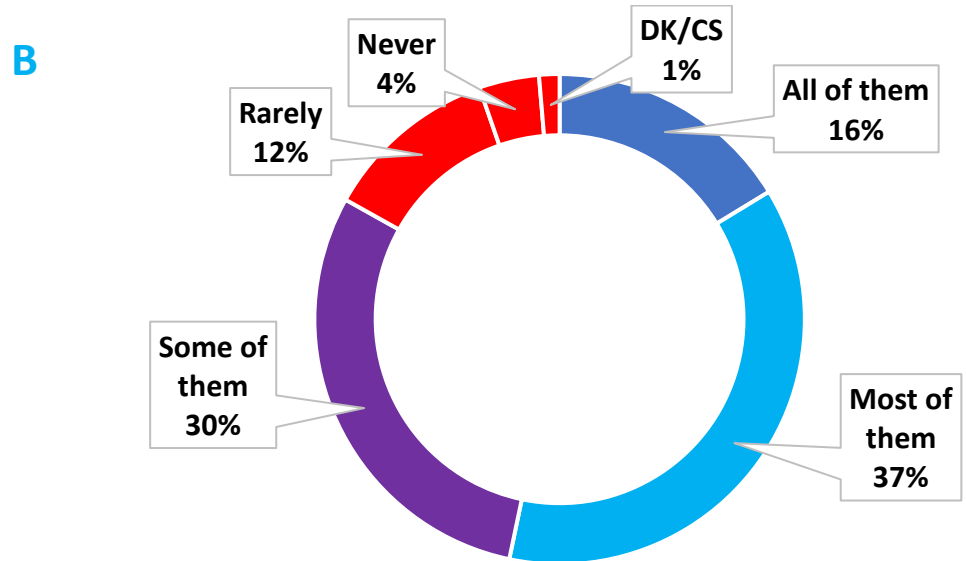


REASONS FOR SPREAD OF COVID-19 BY PROVINCE

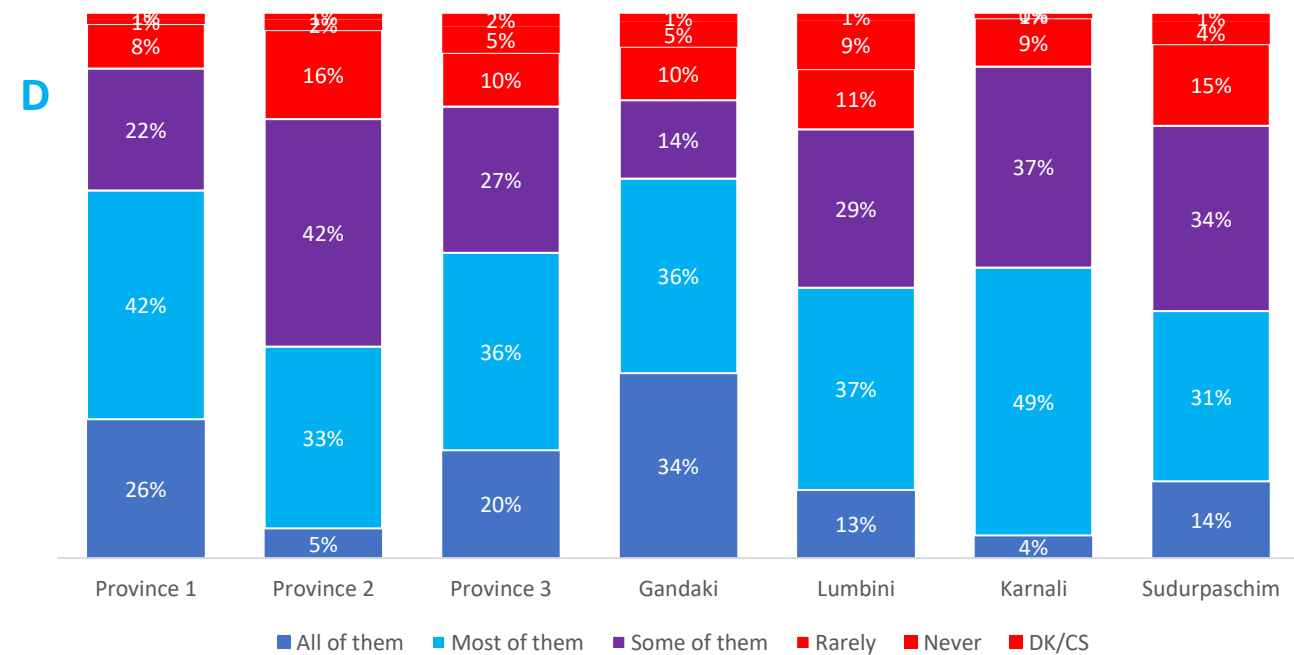
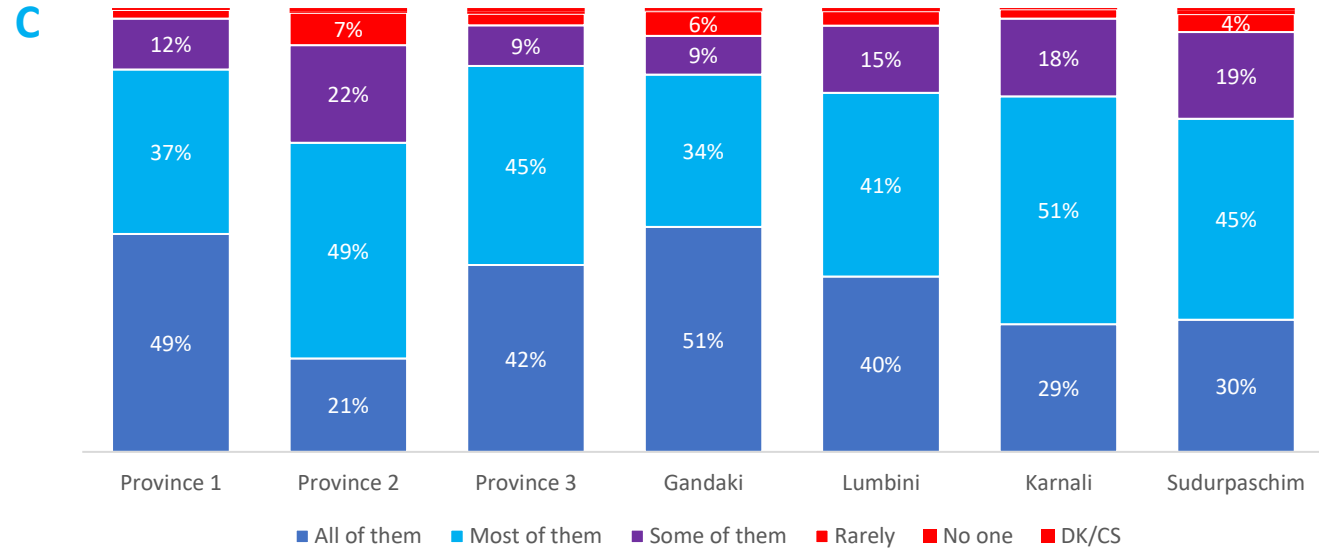
RESPONDENTS OBSERVATIONS ON PUBLIC ACTIONS



RESPONDENTS WERE MORE LIKELY TO REPORT OBSERVING PEOPLE WEARING A MASK (A) THAN MAINTAINING 2m DISTANCE (B)



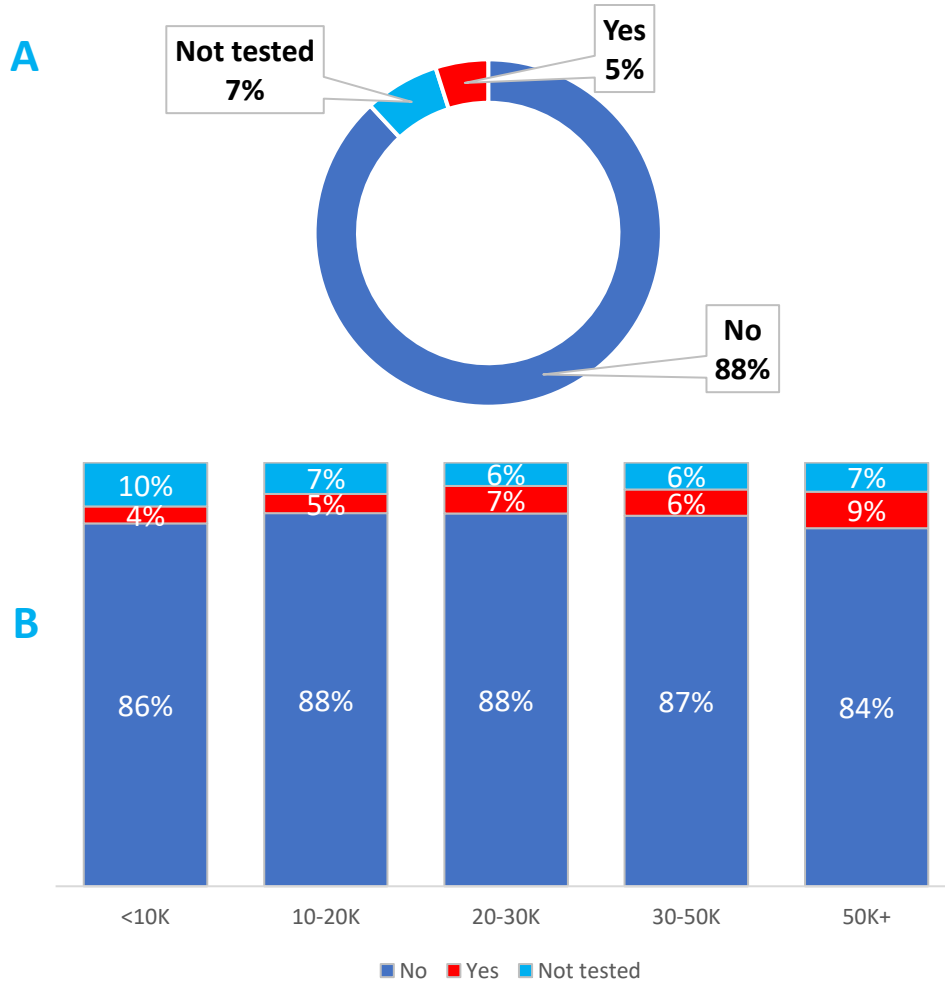
OBSERVING PEOPLE WEARING A MASK (C) & MAINTAINING 2M DISTANCE (D) BY PROVINCE: Province 2 outlier in both cases. Karnali for maintaining 2m



Over the past 30 days, have you or any of your family been infected with COVID-19?

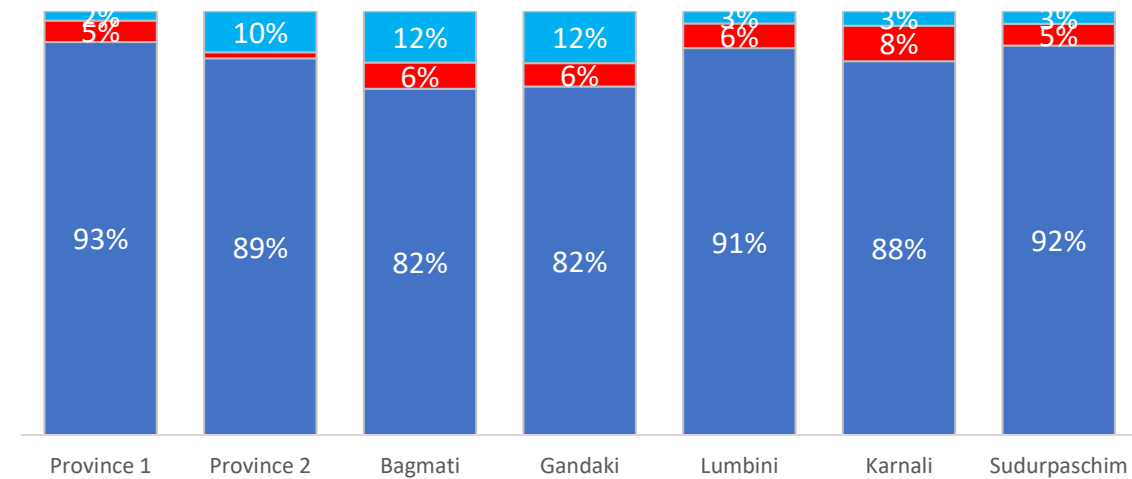
- 5% of respondents were infected with Covid-19 and 7% of them were not tested. Lower income groups more likely to not be tested.
- High income groups have a higher rate of reported infections. Province 2, bagmati & gandaki had higher rates of not being tested. Sub/metro area respondents were more likely to report infections

COVID-19 POSITIVE RATES (A) AND DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME GROUP (B)

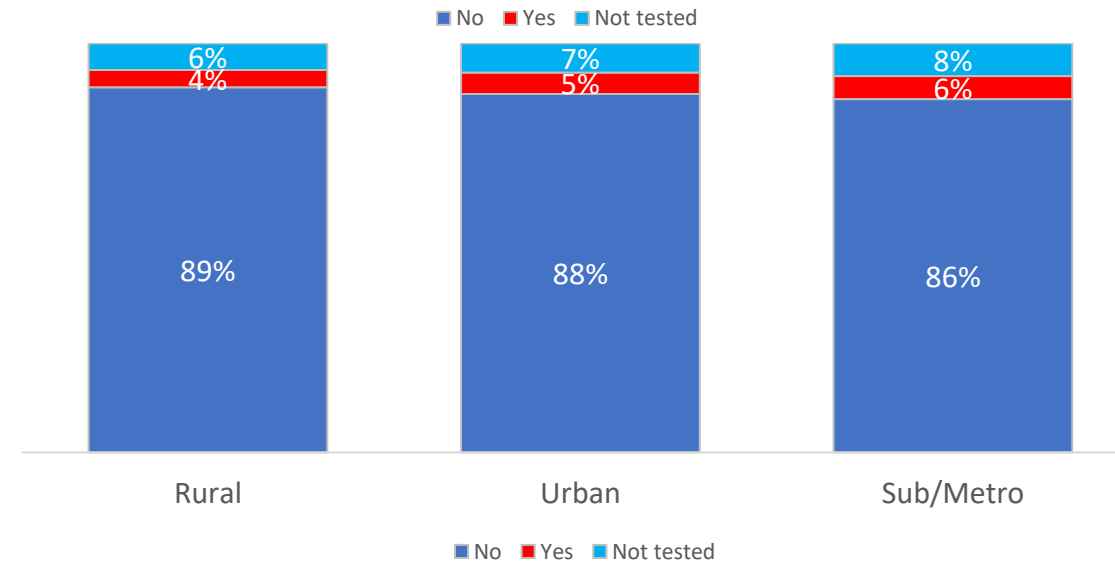


C

COVID-19 POSITIVE RATES BY PROVINCE (C) AND PALIKA TYPE (D)

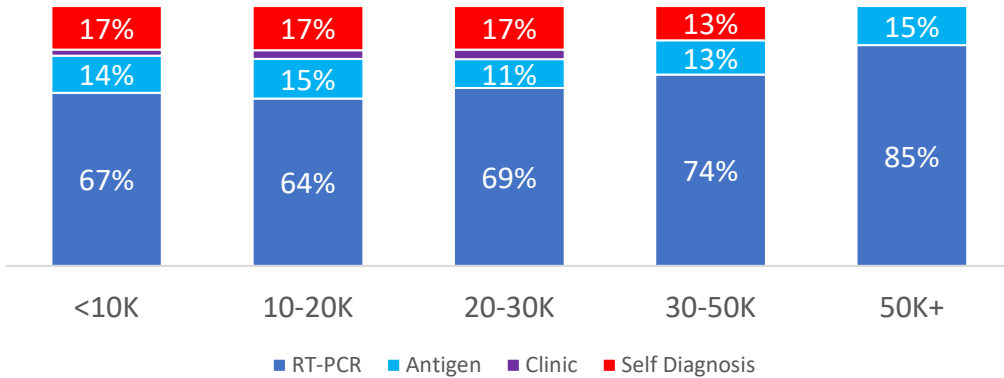
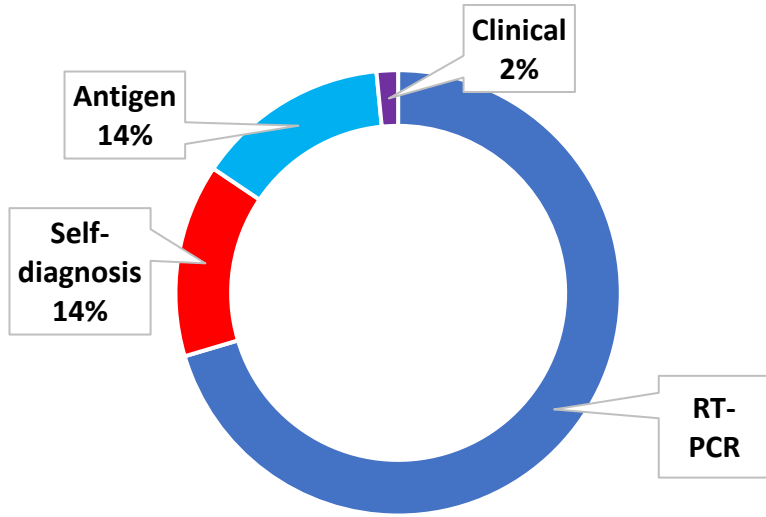


D



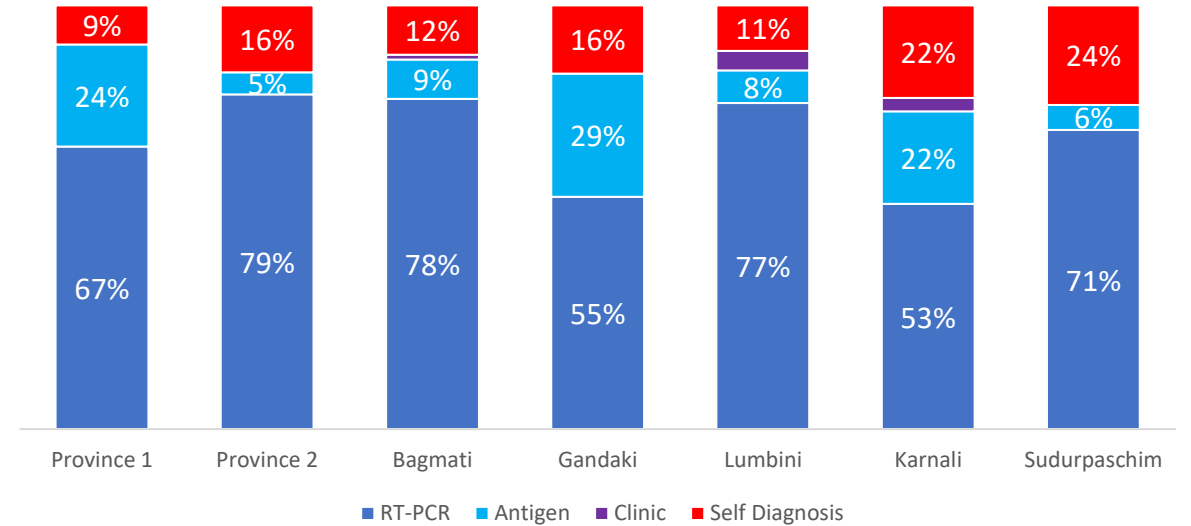
How did you and your family confirmed the infection?

METHODS USED TO CONFIRM COVID-19 INFECTION



METHODS USED TO CONFIRM COVID-19 INFECTION BY INCOME GROUP

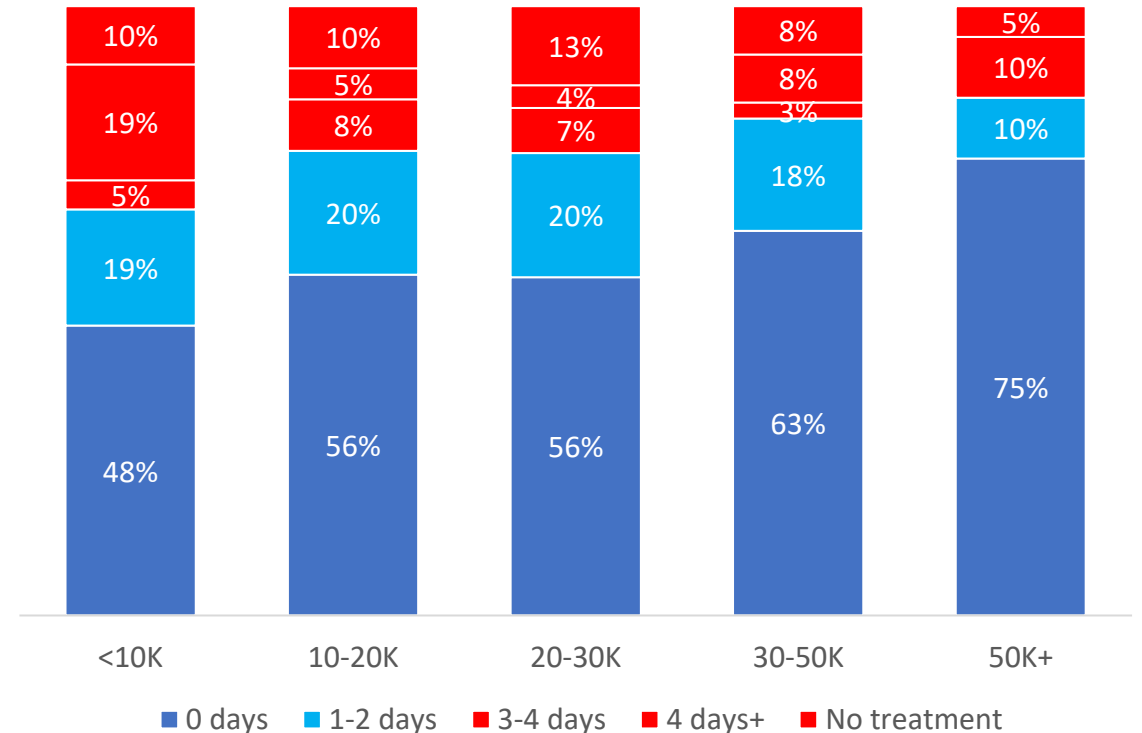
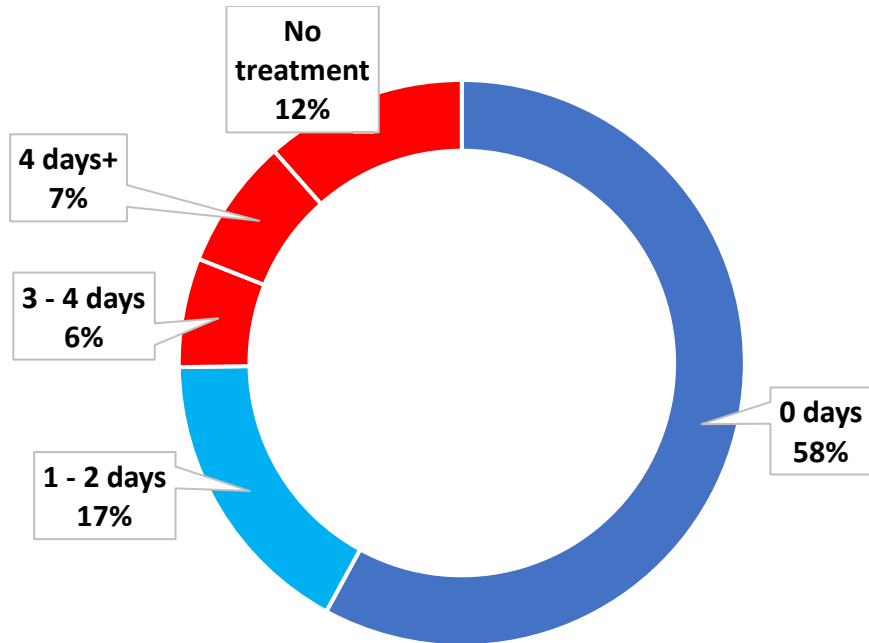
METHODS USED TO CONFIRM COVID-19 INFECTION BY PROVINCE



- 70% of respondents did RT-PCR tests and 14% did antigen tests to confirm the infection.
- 14% of respondents self-diagnosed themselves.
- RT-PCR tests most likely method for high income groups
- Self-diagnosis most prevalent in Karnali & Sudurpaschim

How many days did you or a family member wait to seek medical advice or treatment after confirming the infection?

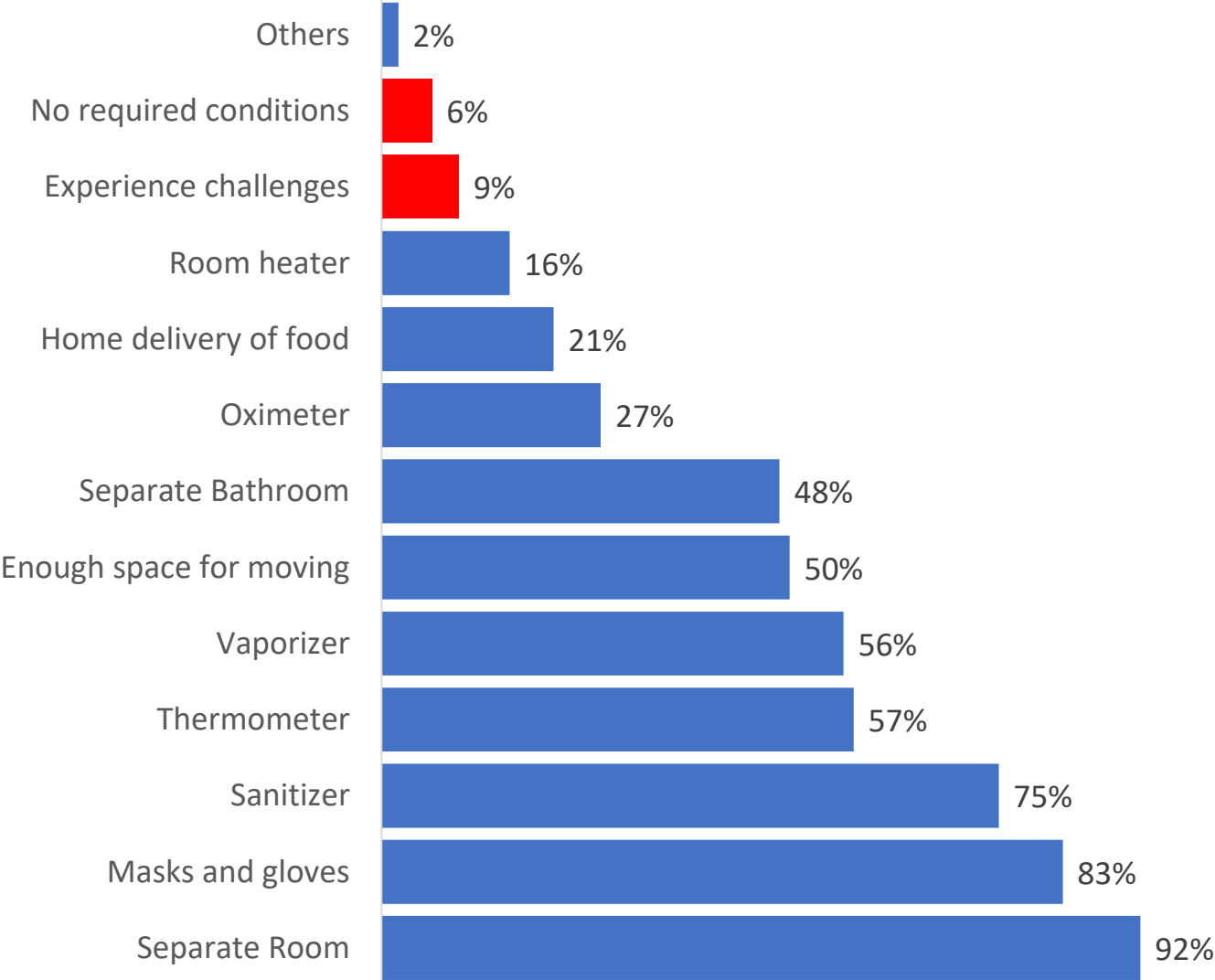
- 58% of respondents/their family members went for advice or treatment after testing positive
- 17% of respondents waited for 1 or 2 days to seek medical advice or treatment after the infection
- Respondents from higher income groups are most likely to seek medical advice or treatment immediately after the infection.



TIME TAKEN TO SEEK TREATMENT (left) & DISTRIBUTION BY INCOME GROUP (right)

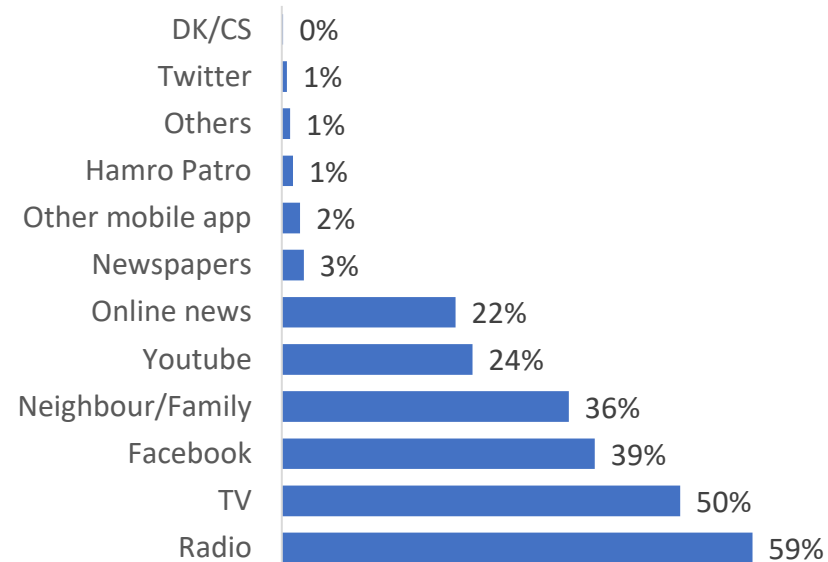
AVAILABILITY OF ADEQUATE CONDITIONS FOR SELF-ISOLATION AT HOME

- More than 90% of respondents had separate rooms
- 83% of respondents had available masks and gloves at home
- 75% of respondents had hand sanitizers and less than 60% had thermometers, vaporizers and other essential tools for self isolation at home
- Only 16% of respondents had room heaters
- Only 50% of respondents had enough space for moving around at home

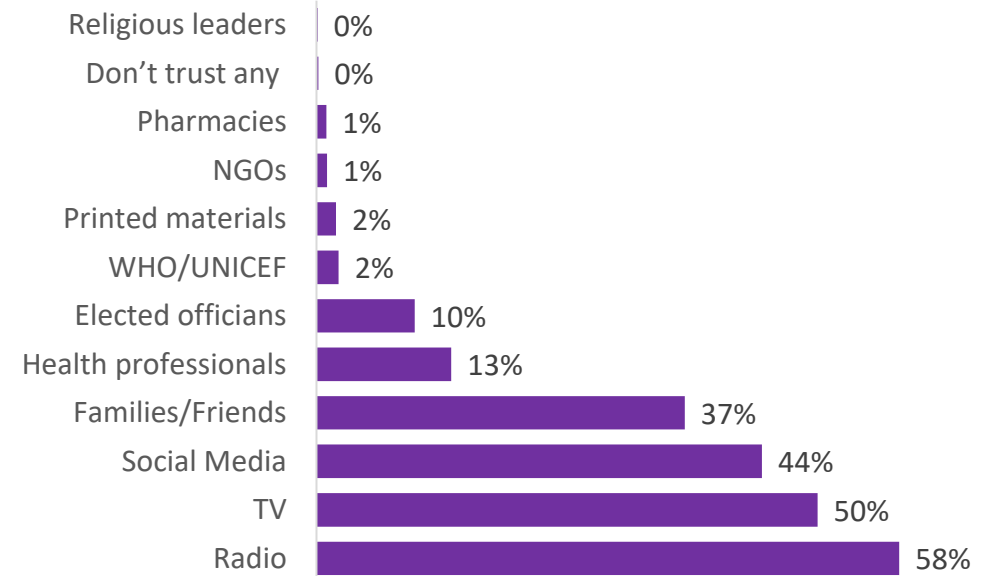


Presence of conditions for self-isolation at home

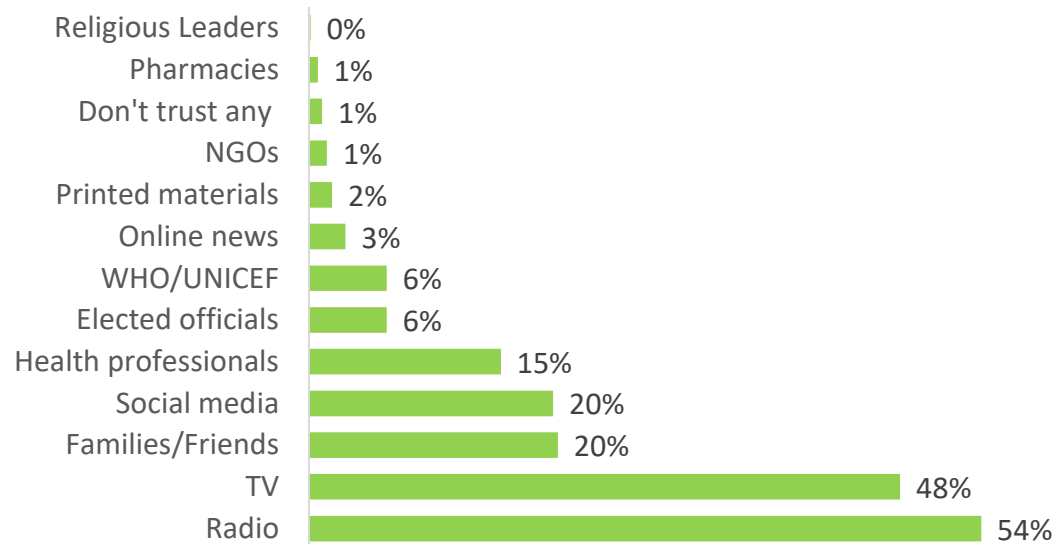
What is your main source of information to access news and current affairs?



Main source of news and current affairs



Main source of news information on Covid-19



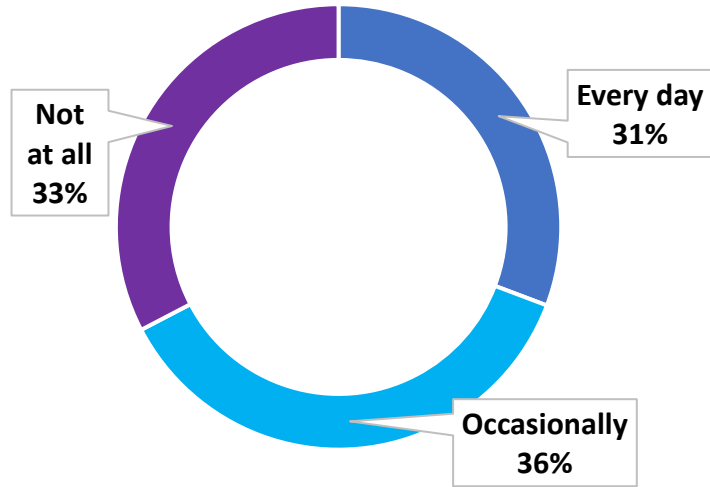
Most trusted source of information on Covid-19

- Main source to access news and current affairs: Radio & TV followed by Facebook.
- Main source to access news and information about Covid-19: Radio & TV followed by social media
- Most trusted source of information on Covid-19: Radio & TV followed by family/friends and social media

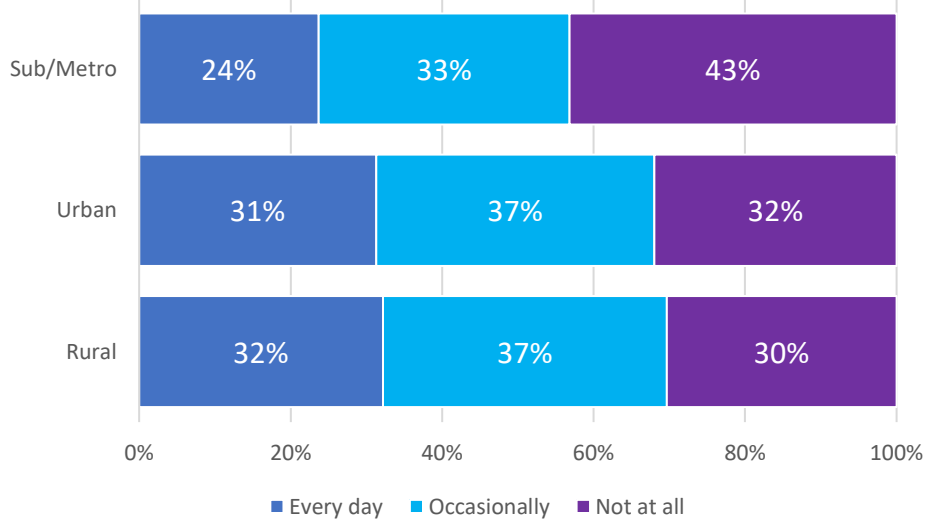
RADIO USE

- 31% of respondents listened to radio every day. Upper income groups and those residing in sub/metro palikas least likely to listen to radio. Respondents from Karnali & Sudurpaschim most likely to listen to radio

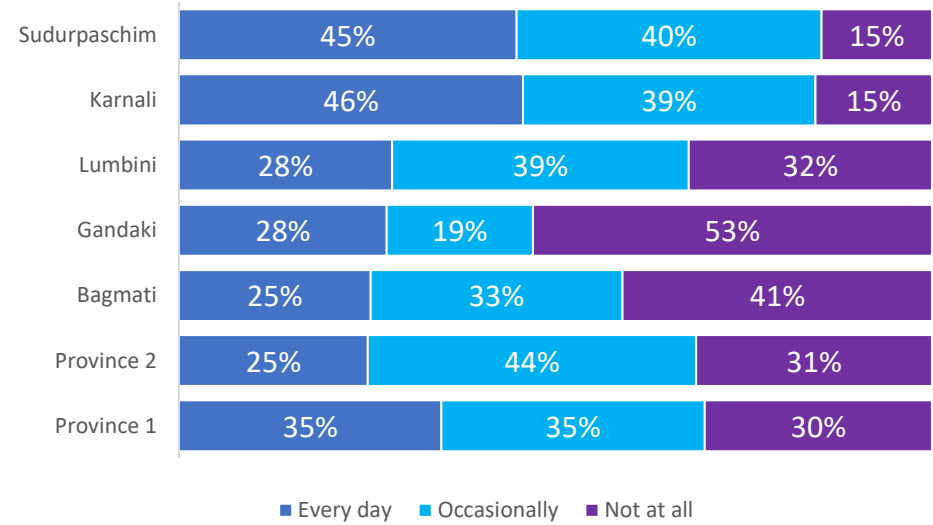
How often do you listen to Radio?



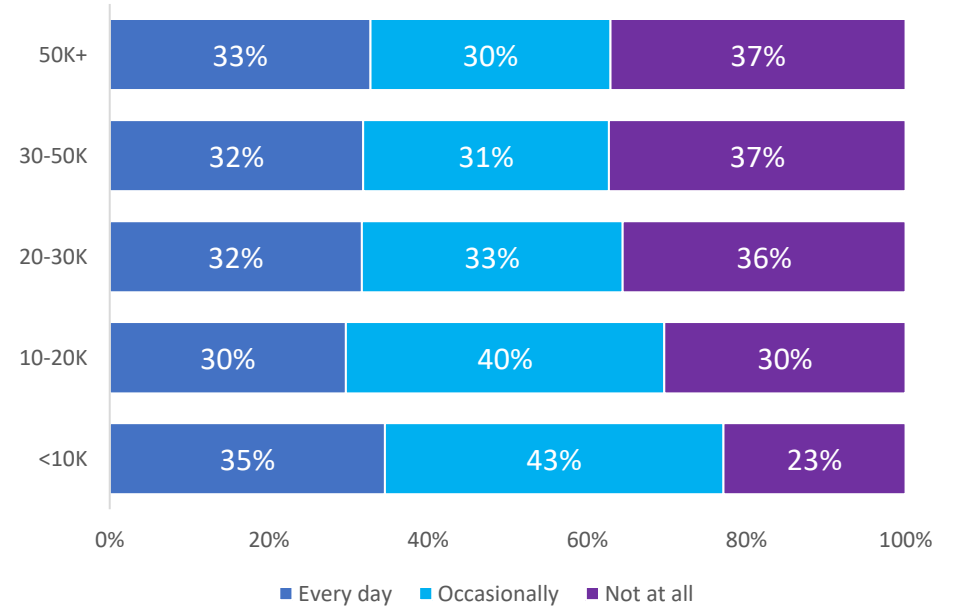
Radio use by rural/urban



Radio use by provinces



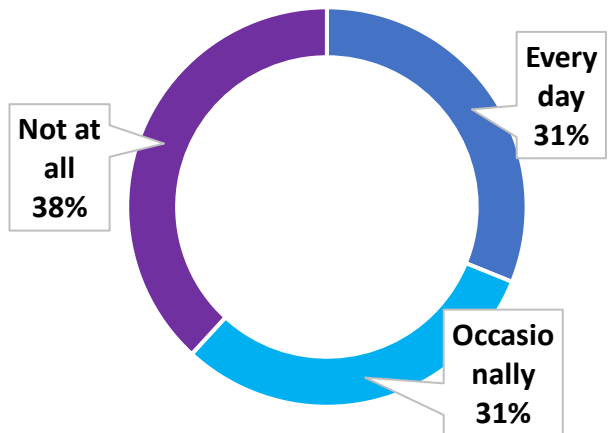
Radio use by income groups



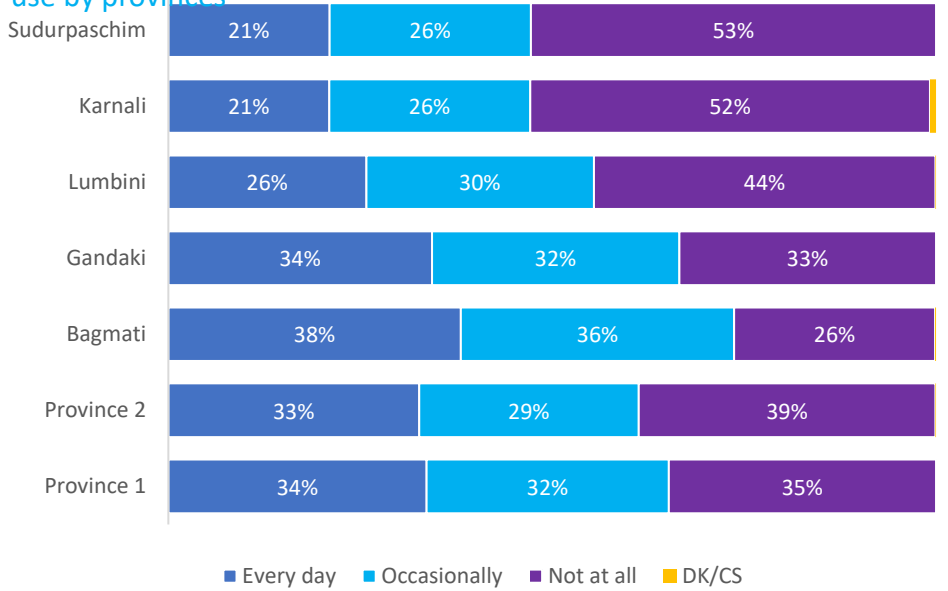
TV USE

- 38% of respondents did not watch TV at all. Residents from Sub/Metro Palikas and upper income groups most likely to watch TV every day or occasionally. Residents from Sudurpaschim and Karnali least likely to use TV.

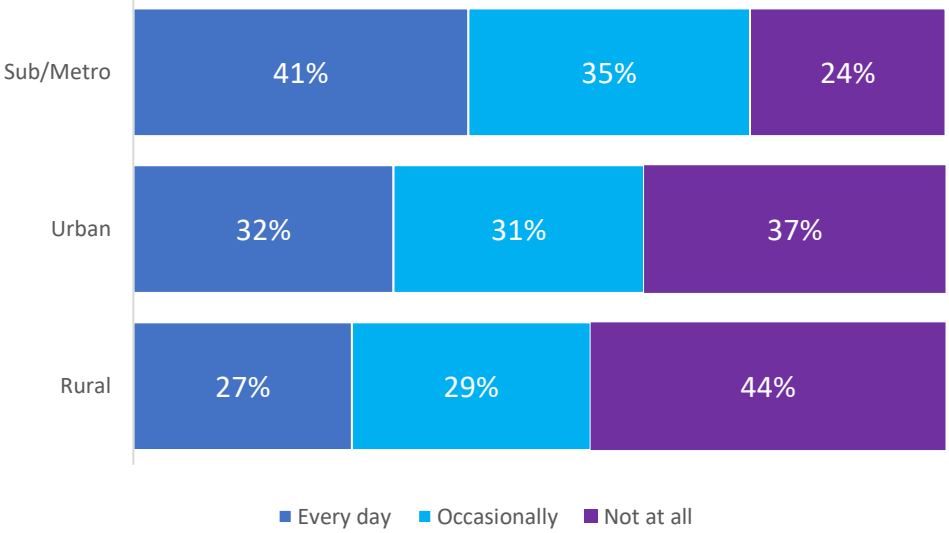
How often do you watch TV?



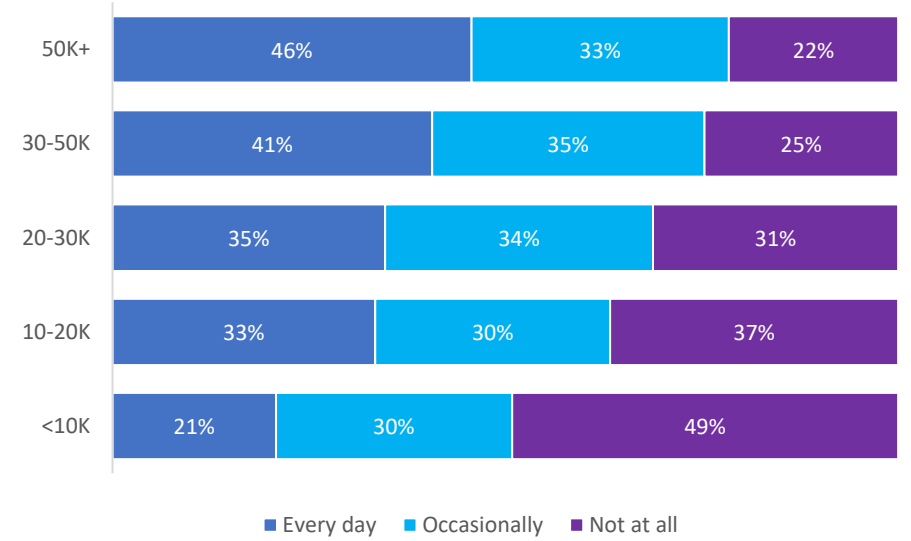
TV use by provinces



TV use by rural/urban



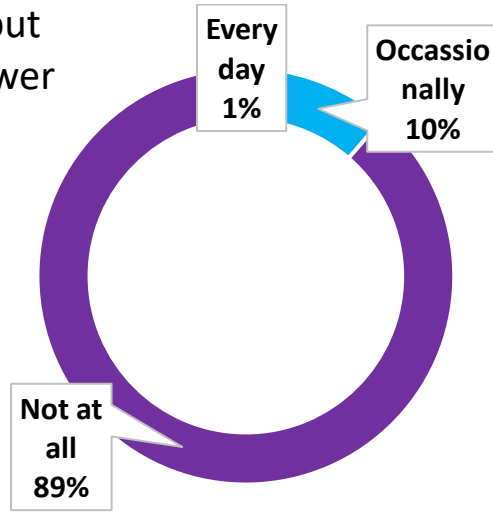
TV use by income groups



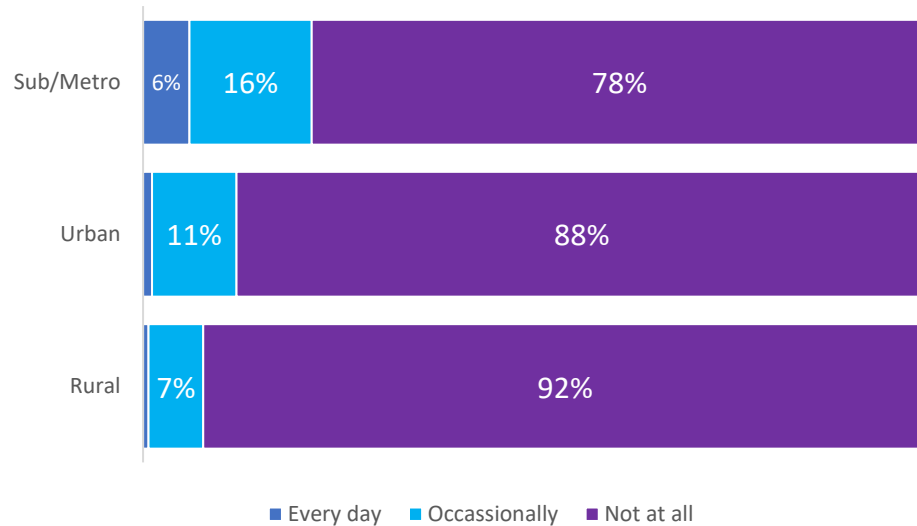
NEWSPAPER READING

- Nearly 90% of respondents do not read newspapers
- No significant variations by provinces, but respondents living in rural areas and lower income groups are more likely to read newspapers.

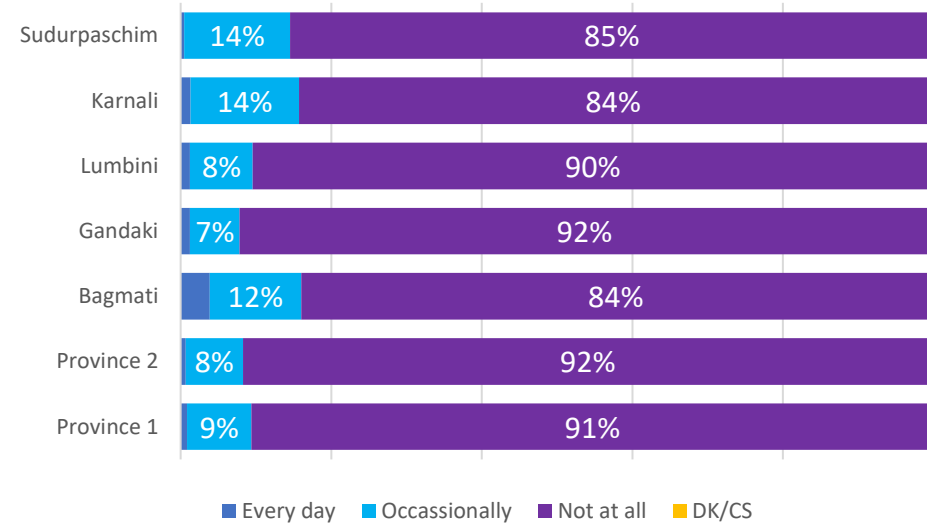
How often do you read (physical) newspapers and magazines?



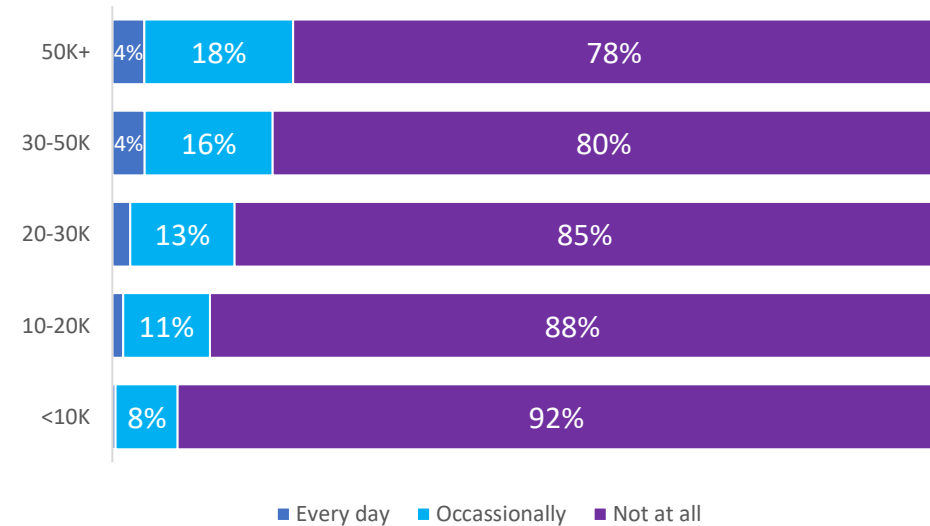
Newspaper reading by rural/urban



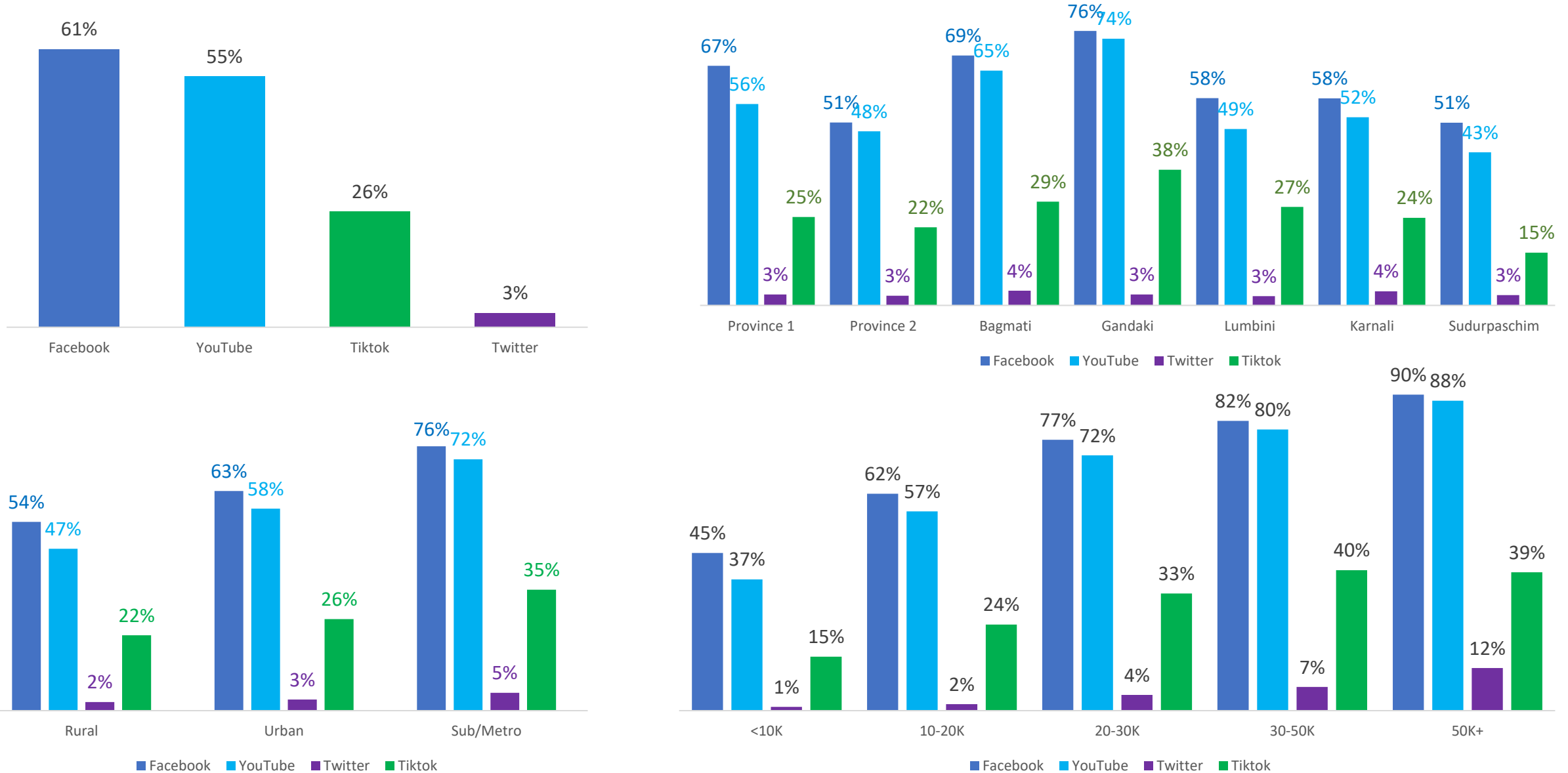
Newspaper reading by provinces



Newspaper reading by income groups



SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE: Dominated by Facebook and YouTube. Residents from upper income groups much more likely to be active on social media as are respondents living in sub/metro areas. Gandaki, Bagmati and Province 1 respondents were most likely to be using social media



RECOMMENDATIONS

- Advocacy with government for support to lower income families for testing, home isolation (and consequent loss of incomes), namely in province 2, Bagmati and Gandaki
- More available and adjusted information on availability of free services, particularly through lower income families trusted sources
- Discuss solutions with key IPC/WASH actors and local communities to make available handwashing stations with soap, particularly in lower income neighborhoods/more frequent areas (special focus on Province 2 and Gandaki)
- Further research/qualitative research to understand what could motivate respondents who don't have a reason not to follow PH measures to adopt them, particularly women.
- Prioritise delivery of masks for poorest households (Gandaki and province 2)
- Reinforce use of mask use monitoring tool, particularly in Gandaki and province 2. Use results to evaluate results and advocate

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Support community dialogues and engagement (through participatory assessments, positive deviance, testimonials) to find local solutions and commitments to maintain distance and regular use of masks, with a gender lens. Involve civil society and private sector as well.
- Engage in the response as role models survivors who previously didn't have a risk perception
- Further quantitative or qualitative research to understand what other factors than risk perception explain people's practices
- Disseminate widely survey results and discuss recommendations in the different coordination structures (including RCCE group) and with communities (closing the loop)
- Further explore (through quantitative or qualitative methods) why respondents consider TV and radio as main access to info and most trusted sources, but only 31% listen radio every day and 38% don't watch TV at all. Explore alternative channels and platforms to promote information, establish 2-way communication and collect feedback.



#MaskOn



Highlights

These documents present the findings of a series of periodic household surveys tracking the socio-economic multi-sectoral impact of COVID-19 on children and families in Nepal. The first survey issue, was carried out at the end of May 2020 and establishes the baseline for the periodic surveys, to be carried out and issued over the coming months.

Where available, the periodic household survey data will be supplemented by relevant child related data from other sources.

Available for download

- [Baseline findings](#)
- [July 2020 findings](#)
- [August 2020 findings](#)
- [October 2020 findings](#)
- [December 2020 findings](#)
- [January 2021 findings](#)

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